New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1153. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1855 PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Virginia Elections.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28.

The returns of official and reported majorities in the Congress districts up as follows: Wise, 10,021; Flournoy, 11,666. Majority for Wise, 1,645. There are yet 9 Counties to hear from, which gave Pierce 1,150 majority.

NORFOLK, Monday, May 28.

Flournoy's majority in Accomac County is 110.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28.

The President, in advance of the Cabinet, officers of the Army and Navy, and a full regiment of the District Militia, are now engaged in locating the ground for the National Armory, on the public ground between the Capitol and the Smithsonian Institute.

The Post Office Department has received information that a Post Office will be established at the Palace of the Universal Exhibition, Paris, for the convenience of foreign visitors; and that all letters will be addressed there.

The friends of Mr. WISE are now firing from the Capitol one hundred guns in honor of the election of their gubernator.

Mr. WISE left for Accomac at three o'clock this afternoon. His supporters continue to roll in. Cornwell County gives him 749 majority; Russell County, 350; Grayson County, 200; Carroll County 262. Aggregate, in Little Tennessee District, "McMullenite," 2,160.

Parker, the Murderer—Attempt at Suicide.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, May 28.

PARKER, the murderer, to be executed next week, took poison on Saturday night. The attempt at suicide was frustrated upon early discovery and the timely application of proper antidotes. To-day he has recovered from the effects of the poison, and measures have been taken to prevent the possibility of his making another effort upon his life. He is closely watched, and has become extremely violent and abusive in his deportment.

Anniversary Week in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

To-day is the opening of Anniversary week, and the numerous religious and other Societies interested are numerously represented by delegates and volunteers. The meetings to-day have been mostly of a business character. BENJAMIN KEITHUEN, Esq., addressed the Young Men's Christian Association in Tremont Temple this evening.

Italian Opera in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

The Opera of "Il Trovatore" was presented this evening, to a crowded house, and was received with great enthusiastic applause. Every seat has already been taken for Wednesday night, when the opera will be repeated.

The Know-Nothings of Maine.

BANGOR, Monday, May 28.

The announcement last week that SAMUEL C. GARR had been nominated for Governor by a Know-Nothing State Convention, was a hoax. No State Convention has yet been held.

Fatal Accident.

UTICA, Monday, May 28.

SAMUEL M. BROWNING was accidentally killed this afternoon, while engaged in fastening to raise a bell at the Congregational meeting-house. A rope broke during the operation, and the bell was precipitated to the ground, carrying Mr. B. with it.

From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 28.

The Southern mail, as late as due, is received.

The New-Orleans papers contain Galveston dates to the 21st inst., and mention that the recent rain storms in Texas had been general throughout the State, causing great rejoicing.

Propeller Ashore.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., Monday, May 28.

The propeller *J. W. Brooks*, loaded with flour, &c., for Ogdensburg, went ashore in a fog five miles above Long Point last night, and the cargo is partially damaged by water. Vessels have gone to her assistance and she will probably be got off.

Arrival of Whaling Vessels.

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

The ship *Mile*, from Ochotsk Sea, arrived at New-Bedford on the 27th inst., with 2,720 barrels of oil and 30,000 pounds of bone. Sent home and sold during the voyage 600 barrels of oil and 26,000 pounds of bone.

Also, arrived at New-Bedford, ship *Cortes*, from Ochotsk Sea, with 1,900 barrels of oil and 22,000 pounds of bone. Sent home 2,800 barrels of oil and 32,700 pounds of bone.

Also, arrived at New-Bedford, ship *Cortes*, from Ochotsk Sea, with 1,500 barrels of oil and 16,000 pounds of bone. Sent home and sold 16,000 pounds of bone.

Spoken May 24, lat. 37 30 W., lon. 72 W., schooner *Pledge*, of New-York for Aspinwall.

Arrival of the Southerner.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 26.

The United States Mail Steamship *Southerner*, Capt. THOMAS EWEN, arrived here from New-York, at 9 o'clock this morning.

Items of Texas News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Wednesday, May 16, 1855.

We have recently been favored with rains in this vicinity, and we learn that they have extended throughout the State. Though the drouth has been quite lengthy, the rains have come in time to save the crop. If the season continues favorable, it is confidently anticipated that we shall get a plentiful crop. Our farmers are in high spirits, anticipating an abundance of produce, not only for themselves, but for the large emigration which is expected next Fall or Winter. On the whole, the prospects of Texas were never more flattering. We are just entering in earnest upon the construction of Railroads, some fifty miles of which will probably be constructed within the present year.

Our planters are comparatively out of debt, and are accumulating property fast. Lands are rapidly appreciating in value. The most prosperous section of the State is that denominated the wheat growing region, extending from the seat of Government (Austin) *via* Waco, Dallas and thence on to Jefferson and Shreveport, La. Wheat is found to succeed admirably in the region alluded to. Stock of every kind succeeds well. A commendable degree of attention is being paid by the people of the State to educational and moral interests.

Yours, truly.

Letter from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship *Mexico* at New-Orleans from Galveston, we have dates from that city to the 17th instant. The Galveston *Gazette* has the following paragraph:

By the mails received this morning we have encouraging news from almost every quarter of the State, and we are glad to learn that the drouth is at an end. Showers have fallen in every section, and the prospect for the crops is brighter in consequence. It may be that some districts have not yet been visited by rain, but if there are any such they must be limited. All our accounts go to show that the rains have been general, and we believe that at this time enough has fallen for present agricultural purposes. Heavy hail showers have fallen in the West, and done some damage to the young corn.

The Crockett *Printer* gives the following account of a shooting affair, in which Dr. INMAN, of that place, was seriously wounded:

"Dr. INMAN was standing in a dry goods store when BURTON entered and said 'What sort of a d—d letter is this you wrote me.' The Dr. said 'If you have the letter it will explain itself.' BURTON then presented the letter, at the left hand and almost instantly fired a pistol with his right at Dr. INMAN. The ball took effect immediately under the orbit of the eye, ranging backward and downward about four inches. BURTON attempted to escape but was captured, and is now in jail."

An affray occurred lately in Centreville, in which a young man named WALKER, a printer, was stabbed in the abdomen, by a man named HAY.

The Dallas *Herald* (Indian news) from Fort Belknap says that the Indians were coming into the reserve in large numbers, and that those from the North had brought with them that loathsome disease, the small pox. Care was being taken, however, by the Indian agent, to keep them isolated by the disease from communication with the others.

An affray occurred in San Antonio on the night of the 8th inst., between TERRY O'NEAL, WM. G. TOBIN and JOE MAILLOT. MAILLOT shot O'NEAL, shattering his left arm, when TOBIN shot MAILLOT, killing him instantly. TOBIN was allowed to escape next day with impunity.

Near Eagle Pass, on the 20th ult., the body of a man was found which mutilated by carrion birds. The cap of the deceased, found near the body, proved him to have been a man named McCOOL, who had deserted from the army. It is supposed that he was murdered.

THE HIGHER LAW DOCTRINE.

Reply to Mr. George N. Sanders' Denunciation of Senator Hunter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is some time since Mr. GEORGE SANDERS began to make himself notorious by his pretensions to be the organ of the Young Democracy of America. In his self-elected quality of its political hierophant, he added to his notoriety while abroad by some remarkable instances of meddling with matters not properly belonging to the functions with which he was charged by our Government. Happily his removal from office prevented any mischievous effects that might otherwise have come from his unwarrantable and absurd procedure. Returned home, he has reassumed the direction of Democratic opinion and action in his native land, and signalized himself by a letter, published a few days ago in the DAILY TIMES, addressed to the Democrats of Virginia, denouncing Mr. Senator HUNTER for uttering the doctrine of the paramount authority of God.

Mr. GEORGE SANDERS' proclamation has no intrinsic quality that entitles it to serious attention. Ridiculous for its pretension and its tone, and for the absurdity of its utterances, the only reason for noticing it lies in the occasion it furnishes for re-asserting the undeniable doctrine enunciated by Mr. HUNTER.

In his speech at Petersburg, Mr. HUNTER says: "All Christian Churches and individuals believe that the allegiance which they owe to God is higher than any obligations to man, and that in a conflict between human and Divine laws, you must serve God rather than man."

Mr. GEORGE SANDERS does not deny the fact here alleged, that such is the universal belief of Christians, *but he denounces the doctrine here expressed*, and he denounces Mr. HUNTER as one who holds it. It is the same doctrine, only expressed in a more distinctly doctrinal form, which Mr. SEWARD intimated in the Senate of the United States, when, speaking of a certain obligation imposed by the Constitution, he added, "*and* by a Higher Law than the Constitution."

Never has any expression attained a wider celebrity than this simple utterance, made in passing by the distinguished Senator from New-York—a celebrity not due to anything remarkable in the expression or in the principle it implies. The truth contained in it is nothing new, nothing startling. It is an old familiar truth—profoundly true indeed, but too obviously and familiarly true to be regarded as a profound utterance, entitling the utterer to any special credit or applause, such as might be awarded to the man who propounde a new truth or gives a clear enunciation to a great principle lying obscure or perplexed in the general consciousness. The expression has gained this celebrity only because it has been seized upon by fanatical blockheads in the interests of Slavery, and overwhelmed with an infinite mass of stupid perversions and rancorous aspersions, with a view to cover with odium not only the truth, but the man who gave it a passing utterance in quiet unconsciousness of saying anything either new or doubtful. The principle intimated by Mr. SEWARD, and enunciated by Mr. HUNTER, has no necessary application to the legal relations of Slavery, more than to a hundred other supposable cases; and but for an apprehension of its intended or possible application to that relation, its utterance would never have been the subject of such rancorous assault.

To enlighten the mind or mitigate the rancor of Mr. GEORGE SANDERS, and such as he, is quite a hopeless task. But there are better-disposed persons, for whose sake it may be worth while to expose the folly of the outcry that has been raised against Mr. SEWARD for his intimation of a Higher Law than the Constitution, and the absurdity of Mr. SANDERS' denunciation of Mr HUNTER for his more recent and more express assertion of the same principle.

It is no more requisite to offer an argument in support of the general proposition asserted by Mr. HUNTER, than it is to construct an argument to prove that two straight lines cannot enclose a space, or that wrong ought not to be done. It is simply an undeniable truth that carries its own evidence with it. No man who understands the terms can deny it without belying his own necessary convictions. The terms being understood, the necessity for admitting it lies in the constitution of the human mind. External authority may indeed be adduced in its vindication—an external authority for which Mr. SANDERS would seem, from some of his expressions, to have a certain deference, at least when he thinks it makes for his own views: we mean that of the Holy Apostles to which he adverts, and which he appears to recognize as amounting to a Divine sanction. It is not a little surprising that he should have ventured on such a reference; for the Apostolic plea upon arraignment for disobedience to the authorities of their day—"*We ought to obey God rather than man*"—furnishes precisely the most conclusive sanction to the very doctrine put forth by Mr. HUNTER, and that in terms so remarkably coincident that one would think it scarcely possible Mr. SANDERS could avoid the recollection of them, as it certainly is impossible to doubt that they suggested Mr. HUNTER's own phraseology.

But though the external authority of a divine sanction may be adduced in support of the doctrine of the rightful supremacy of God's law, and of the paramount obligation of obedience to it, yet the doctrine does not *rest* on that. It is a truth grounded in the nature of man's relations to God. The very authority that sanctions it, presumes the truth which it sanctions. It is not a truth to be contradicted. The man does not live, who, believing in a God, dares confront it face to face with a point blank denial. Mr. GEORGE SANDERS himself has not done it. He dares not do it. He denounces it indeed, but without denying it. He denounces the utterance of it by our public men in these "incendiary" times—referring, we suppose, to the Slavery agitation, the only incendiary thing, probably, that can affect such a man as Mr. SANDERS. He dislikes it. He is afraid of it. He would render it odious, on account of the implications bearing on the slave-holding interests with which he thinks it fraught. To this end the whole mass of platitudes, perversions, false issues and fallacies of every sort he has put forth.

To signalize some of his remarkable logical exploits: "All crimes on earth," says he, "have been committed at various eras—justified and glorified under this doctrine of disregard of 'obligations to man,' and the illusion of 'a higher law.'" Now, in the first place, I will not say that there must be here either a willful perversion of language, or else a stupid confusion of distinct things. But, I will ask, when has Mr. HUNTER or Mr. SEWARD advocated the doctrine of "disregard" of obligations to man? They have only asserted their subordination to the law of God. That is quite a different assertion, and undeniably true. But, in the next place, what else was the argument of this passage to be regarded but a mistake of the question, either willful or ignorant? Admit, if you please, that all crimes have been justified under the doctrine of the subordination of human law to the paramount authority of God's law. What then? What has that to do with the question concerning the truth of the doctrine? Is a great eternal truth to be denied, or its utterance denounced, because it is liable to practical abuse and perversion, or has been thus abused and perverted? When has such a maxim, such a criterion, ever got itself established among respectable thinkers?

Again, Mr. SANDERS says that Mr. HUNTER "declares that *civil* obedience is not a *religious* obligation." Not in terms, of course; for that Mr. HUNTER has obviously not done, but in effect. What a gross perversion, either ignorantly committed from defect of discrimination, or else willfully committed in order to mislead the unthinking masses whose opinions Mr. SANDERS takes upon himself to dictate. Because Mr. HUNTER has distinguished between obedience to human law and obedience to the law of God, and in the hypothetical case of any actual contradiction occurring between the two, has asserted the paramount authority of the latter; therefore Mr. GEORGE SANDERS insists that Mr. HUNTER in effect "declares that *civil* obedience is not a *religious* obligation!" Now Mr. HUNTER declares no such thing, no more by necessary implication than in terms. The distinction he made is a real and clear distinction, and the assertion he made is an absolute undeniable truth—whether the hypothetical case ever actually occur or not. And, moreover, what he actually does declare is perfectly compatible with the express assertion that "*civil* obedience,—obedience to every requirement of human laws not forbidden *by the law of God*,—is a "*religious obligation*." As to the rest, if a man comes to the conscientious conviction that the hypothetical case has actually occurred, that obedience to any particular human law would be a positive disobedience to the law of God, he has, as an honest man, nothing left for him but to refuse obedience to the human law and take the consequences, be they what they may. This is what the Quakers do in regard to the obligation of military service imposed by some States. The man may be correct or he may be mistaken in his conviction as to the repugnance between the particular human law and the divine will. That is another question. So the question how the State shall practically treat the disobedient citizen in the case, is also another question. But neither of these questions has anything to do with the one before us, no bearing whatever on the question concerning the truth and soundness of Mr. HUNTER's declaration of the paramount authority of God's law over human law in any case of contradiction between the two. And if Mr. SANDERS means to deny—or to brand as a traitor the man who asserts—the hypothetical possibility, the supposableness of any real contradiction ever actually occurring between divine and human laws, he puts himself out of the category of men to be reasoned with.

But again, Mr. SANDERS says, "the fulfillment of moral obligation is the test of true religion, by the word of Christ and his Apostles. The contrary doctrine is disorganizing to the purest Government that can be devised by man, and fatal to the highest sense of human responsibility." No doubt. "Most Forcible Feeble!" No doubt this is all very true. But unless Mr. SANDERS intends to beg the very question at issue between himself and Mr. HUNTER—the question, namely, whether there is or is not any *limit* to the "moral obligation" of man to obey human laws; to what purpose is this put forth? Does Mr. HUNTER—does any one who goes with him—deny the truth of Mr. SANDERS' commonplace so emphatically attested? No. Is there any contradiction between the doctrine propounded by Mr. HUNTER, and the doctrine propounded in this sentence by Mr. SANDERS? Not the slightest. But Mr. GEORGE SANDERS intended to make the unthinking Democrats of Virginia imagine there is. He intended to make them believe that whoever adopts Mr. HUNTER's doctrine—of obedience to God rather than to man, whenever man's law runs counter to God's law—must, of course, deny the doctrine taught by Christ and his Apostles, that the fulfillment of moral obligation is the test of true religion, and by consequence, that Mr. HUNTER's doctrine is false, disorganizing, monstrous. This is an unworthy artifice *ad captandum vulgus*, to deceive those whose feelings are strong, but whose thinking is confused.

I might tell the "Democrats of Virginia" that the Apostles taught both these doctrines, (the former in nearly the exact words of Mr. HUNTER,) and that consequently they may safely conclude that both are true, and that there is no contradiction between them, especially since Mr. SANDERS has not seen fit to point out in what the contradiction consists, it being more convenient for his purpose to assume its existence. Now all this Mr. SANDERS either knew, or did not know. If he knew it, he is morally unfit; if he did not know it, he is intellectually unfit, for his self-elected office of guide to the Virginian Democratic conscience. I leave the determination of the dilemma to others. Some persons may be of opinion that he is unfit for the office on both grounds.

But the great gravamen, the pith of the offence of the doctrine of a Higher Law, and of man's paramount allegiance to God, seems to lie in the notion that the holders of it also either do, or in logical consistency must hold that the Constitution and laws of the United States are, in point of fact, actually in contradiction with the law of God. Mr. GEORGE SANDERS may or may not have a misgiving as to the compatibility of the Constitution and laws of the Union with the law of God, and hence his hatred of the doctrine of Mr. HUNTER. At all events it suits his purpose to render the doctrine odious by charging its holders with the opinion that "the institutions handed down to us by the men of the Revolution are susceptible of the imputations of immorality and irreligion!" And he pronounces Mr. HUNTER's utterance of the doctrine of the paramount authority of God to be "an audacious and sacrilegious attack on the Constitution and laws of the United States!" Tremendous, this! Mr. HUNTER must feel himself badly hurt by its crushing force.

It may be that Mr. GEORGE SANDERS sees no ground on which the Constitution of the United States and the laws of God can stand together; and so goes for the Constitution at any rate! But there are others (and I put myself among them) who see ground enough for both to stand on side by side. We proclaim our allegiance to both. Our fealty to the one stands in no contradiction to our fealty to the other. I have no doubt I am correct when I presume to make the same declaration in behalf of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. HUNTER. I freely concede that any man who takes an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, believing at the same time that he thereby undertakes to do what God's law forbids, is undoubtedly a scoundrel. (I will not pause for a softer word,) and equally one, if he should not resign his Senatorial office in the case he should afterwards come to believe that the holding of it binds him to conduct forbidden by the law of God. I doubt not that Senators SEWARD and HUNTER will resign their trusts the moment they come to believe their allegiance to God incompatible with their allegiance to the Constitution. I have no doubt they will in such a case take their stand—not exactly perhaps on the same ground with LLOYD GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS, but their proper stand—somewhere, either under the Constitution, or outside of it, and labor at the work of bringing it into harmony with God's law. Meantime, I feel bound to take for granted that they see at present no conflict between their civil and their religious obligations.

As to the aspersions cast by Mr. SANDERS upon Mr. HUNTER's character and motives, I have nothing to say. I know nothing about them, and care less. I have read nothing of Mr. HUNTER's speech at Petersburg, except the single sentence quoted by Mr. SANDERS, and which is the only part of the speech subjected to his criticism.

I have made these remarks in the interest of no political party, and from no political interest of any sort. I have no political aims or aspirations in any direction. I have no political or personal relations with either of the eminent individuals whose declarations I have endeavored to vindicate. I do not know that I have ever seen either of them. I have written solely in the interest of a truth which has been for some time past the subject of very outrageous and at the same time very absurd denunciation and abuse by political demagogues. And Mr. GEORGE SANDERS' arrogant attempt to perplex and pervert the public conscience has seemed to me a fitting occasion to expose some of the absurd and mischievous fallacies which have been employed to discredit a great and fundamental truth—*the subordination of human law to divine law, and the paramount allegiance due from man to the rightful Sovereign of the Universe.*

C. E. H.

Details of the Murder of "Bailey at Buffalo—Further Confession—The Redmond and the Scudder.

The Buffalo *Democracy* of May 23 gives the following confession of FORBES, now imprisoned on the charge of murdering MICHAEL SHALER, which he suspected of seducing his wife:

"In last Public on November 8, 1851, to go to California, leaving his family well provided for. When he was going away, SHALER said to him: 'I will take your letters to—— with, to the Post Office and deliver them to you when you come to me.' I will never see your family want, if anything should happen to me.'

He went to California and got employment, and sent money home under cover to SHALER. About three months after that he received a letter from his wife stating that she had mortgaged the house and lot, the property of FORBES, and which he had bought with the savings of years—had mortgaged this for the purpose of procuring another piece of property—that she had spent it all, and decided it to MICHAEL SHALER. This FORBES would not countenance, as his wife had money with which he had sent to her, and he wrote to her most indignantly, stating the reason of it, and why it had been decided to SHALER. A correspondence arose between his brother-in-law in Rochester, suggesting him to come to Buffalo and see what this meant—that his wife was in distress for money. He came up, and after some inquiry, ascertained that he was deceived, for he wrote to FORBES that was right; that SHALER would send the property back to his wife again.

Knowing that there was a mortgage on his little home, he denied himself everything, got a situation, and working night and day, he was able to send $300 to his wife in a few months. It was sent at the commencement of each month in small sums. In the 16th of February he sent $105, telling her to pay it on his property. After this time, until he got home, he sent her more $1,000 more, which, with the $700 first sent, and the $300 the return of his own money when, made up the sum of $2,700 in the space of three years and a few months. A year before, however, FORBES offered to lend SHALER $1,000 to buy a fifth interest in GAGE'S store, which (FORBES says) was about the time SHALER commenced his villany with Mrs. FORBES. In 1854, FORBES, considering that he owed nothing more, wrote to his wife about it, and received a letter from her stating that he still owed $300. At this he was surprised, wrote a letter, and the last one he got from her, charged him with living with another woman. This laid him up sick. He, however, continued his letters and sent money the first of every month to his wife.

On the 16th of February left San Francisco for Buffalo, and arrived here on the 15th of March bringing with him a number of presents for his wife and for SHALER, and some $600 in money. Upon arriving at home he discovered the situation of his wife. FORBES was almost crazed by the disgrace.

His wife told him that she had done wrong, and told him her seducer was named BROWN; that he had been a peddler with a dry goods store, but that he had left for Utica and died there with the cholera. This FORBES did not believe, and for some two weeks he was on the hunt for this BROWN—or as FORBES expressed it; "this phantom"—through the daguerreotype galleries, dry goods stores, &c., of the State—accompanied nearly all the time by his bosom friend SHALER, who was equally assiduous with FORBES in finding this destroyer—this accuser. But it was in vain. No BROWN answering this description could be found. Frequently SHALER advised him to leave his wife—she was a lost woman—but FORBES would not hear to it. He would desist to GAGE'S store, when SHALER would go to see him before he left the store. When they were there SHALER observed a suspicious looking man to cover to me: I will never see your family want, if anything should happen to me."

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After some time had elapsed his wife told him that SHALER was the man who had destroyed his happiness. FORBES would not believe it. He would desist to GAGE'S store, when SHALER would go to see him before he left the store. When they were there SHALER observed a suspicious looking man to cover to me: I will never see your family want, if anything should happen to me."

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Knowing that there was a mortgage on his little home, he denied himself everything, got a situation, and working night and day, he was able to send $300 to his wife in a few months. It was sent at the commencement of each month in small sums. In the 16th of February he sent $105, telling her to pay it on his property. After this time, until he got home, he sent her more $1,000 more, which, with the $700 first sent, and the $300 the return of his own money when, made up the sum of $2,700 in the space of three years and a few months. A year before, however, FORBES offered to lend SHALER $1,000 to buy a fifth interest in GAGE'S store, which (FORBES says) was about the time SHALER commenced his villany with Mrs. FORBES. In 1854, FORBES, considering that he owed nothing more, wrote to his wife about it, and received a letter from her stating that he still owed $300. At this he was surprised, wrote a letter, and the last one he got from her, charged him with living with another woman. This laid him up sick. He, however, continued his letters and sent money the first of every month to his wife.

On the 16th of February left San Francisco for Buffalo, and arrived here on the 15th of March bringing with him a number of presents for his wife and for SHALER, and some $600 in money. Upon arriving at home he discovered the situation of his wife. FORBES was almost crazed by the disgrace.

His wife told him that she had done wrong, and told him her seducer was named BROWN; that he had been a peddler with a dry goods store, but that he had left for Utica and died there with the cholera. This FORBES did not believe, and for some two weeks he was on the hunt for this BROWN—or as FORBES expressed it; "this phantom"—through the daguerreotype galleries, dry goods stores, &c., of the State—accompanied nearly all the time by his bosom friend SHALER, who was equally assiduous with FORBES in finding this destroyer—this accuser. But it was in vain. No BROWN answering this description could be found. Frequently SHALER advised him to leave his wife—she was a lost woman—but FORBES would not hear to it. He would desist to GAGE'S store, when SHALER would go to see him before he left the store. When they were there SHALER observed a suspicious looking man to cover to me: I will never see your family want, if anything should happen to me."

He went to California and got employment, and sent money home under cover to SHALER. About three months after that he received a letter from his wife stating that she had mortgaged the house and lot, the property of FORBES, and which he had bought with the savings of years—had mortgaged this for the purpose of procuring another piece of property—that she had spent it all, and decided it to MICHAEL SHALER. This FORBES would not countenance, as his wife had money with which he had sent to her, and he wrote to her most indignantly, stating the reason of it, and why it had been decided to SHALER. A correspondence arose between his brother-in-law in Rochester, suggesting him to come to Buffalo and see what this meant—that his wife was in distress for money. He came up, and after some inquiry, ascertained that he was deceived, for he wrote to FORBES that was right; that SHALER would send the property back to his wife again.

For the space of three weeks FORBES was very nearly insane from his numerous troubles, and fears were excited lest he should take his own life. His wife pretended two or three times that she would poison herself, and once actually poured out laudanum in a cup to drink. FORBES told her *to go* ahead and drink it. She poured it back in the bottle. FORBES then proposed to SHALER to go over to Canada and fight him, he said half the time he did not know what he was about, and should very likely shoot him down like a dog. SHALER refused all satisfaction—advised him to go back to California, and gave him other advice equally consoling.

SHALER was sent for at the time Mrs. FORBES was confined. When he arrived, the child lay in a blanket at one end of the room. FORBES told him to take his young one, and leave at once—take it off instantly—or he would throw it into the street. SHALER took it to the Sisters of Charity, and came back in considerable glee, observing "it was all right—he had got it fixed nicely," and then said, "ALECK, lend me some money, to go up and pay for its board now," upon which FORBES actually handed him $20 or $30, and told him he would give him anything to get rid of the child. SHALER then left, and in two days after, the disgrace having proved upon FORBES' mind so as to render him almost insane, he went to the store of GEORGE GAGE, and shot SHALER, as has been previously stated.

During the relation of these particulars to us yesterday afternoon, Mrs. FORBES sat in the room, assenting to the truth of this story, and frequently laughing and smiling at the feeling displayed by her husband. FORBES thinks he has done perfectly right in shooting SHALER, and previous to shooting had arranged a somewhat different plan for rendering him harmless to the honor and safety of other husbands and families."

A Robber Shot—Great Excitement.

From the Buffalo Advertiser, May 26.

Our city was thrown into a state of great excitement early this morning by a report that TOWNSEND, the notorious murderer and highwayman, whose deeds have created so much consternation among the Canadians during the past winter, had been shot. The moment the news was received, several of our policemen and officers proceeded to Fort Erie, to ascertain facts and render any service necessary. Captain ALLEN, of Station No. 1, and Officer TOLES, were soon on the spot, and from them we have gained the following particulars:

Last night about 11 o'clock, a young man who had been hanging about the Canada House at Fort Erie, kept by Col. LEWIS, made an attempt to enter the room of a boarder named RUSSELL, and was discovered by Col. LEWIS, who confronted him; the fellow drew a revolver saying, "Hands off—I am enough for six of you," and retreated into an adjoining room, locked himself in, made his escape by jumping from a window and running along a roof. He thus eluded his pursuers and afterwards proceeded down the river bank and broke into the house of Mr. MURRAY, Deputy Collector of the Port, and succeeded in taking from the pockets of Mr. M.'s clothes a wallet containing eight or ten dollars in money, and a pair of boots. His operations in the house aroused Mr. M., who rushed out of the house and gave the alarm to a neighbor,—Mr. JOHN MAYCOCK,—who immediately loaded a double-barreled shot gun and started in pursuit. In the meantime report was abroad in the village that TOWNSEND was in their midst.

The thief was making rapid progress up the river shore towards the Bransford Railway depôt, his pursuers following close upon him. When he reached the mill race, just above the depôt, he jumped into a boat moored close by, cut it adrift, seized a piece of slab and started out into the stream. Another boat was soon obtained by the pursuing party, launched, and chase given. His skiff reached Squaw Island, and when within four feet of the shore, he leaped into the water, and waded about waist deep to land, ran and secreted himself in the grass. The boat of the pursuers were about a moment behind, and was soon ashore. Two or three leaped ashore, and ran towards the spot where he was seen to drop down, and as the foremost had come within about three feet of the robber, he raised himself up, presented a revolver, and snapped it twice, but it missed fire, and Mr. MAYCOCK, who was immediately behind, pointed his gun at him, and shot him, as it afterwards proved, through the heart, killing him instantly. The body was taken into the boat and carried back to Fort Erie, and placed in COWTHARD'S warehouse, where it now lies. The man is 5 feet 6½ inches tall, rather slim, dark complexioned, hair cut very short, had the appearance of having been shaved. Mr. M.'s wallet was discovered in his pocket. Also, an ALLEN revolver with two of the barrels loaded. Mr. M.'s boots were also found on his feet. He was dressed in a black coat, and (we pair of coarse pants.

There were one or two persons this morning, who said they had seen TOWNSEND, and knew his looks well enough to be certain the thief pursued was not him.

The body remains at present in the depôt, but arrangements are being made for its decent interment.

As the public wish to know something about the boy from Auburn Prison—JAMES ANDERSON—who was sent from Herkimer County.

The same man was seen yesterday at Black Rock, on this side, peddling handkerchiefs, and in the early part of the evening at Port Erie, inquiring of boys in the village in regard to what had been about property, and people in the village, but no particular notice was taken of him.

Mr. MAYCOCK, the gentleman who shot him, thinking himself liable to a legal examination, possibly, offered himself up to Officers TOLES and ALLEN, but these gentlemen assured him it was unnecessary, that the authorities would sustain him in the act, and doing his duty as a faithful citizen, and would abide by the decision of the Coroner's investigation, now holding.

Another Distinguished Stranger.

English nobility is taking quite a fancy to Alleghany. Last week two "live lords" were arrested at Congress Hall for creating a noise with brickbats in Lombard-street. On Saturday "a descendant of William the Conqueror," and a near relative of all the best blood in England, was fished up by Officer SMITH for scaring the "boys in blue" over some of our wealthy citizens. The descendant was taken by JAMES KENNEDY, of the firm of KENNEDY & KENNEDY, to having been done out of some elegant dinners by the aforesaid Conqueror. The prisoner has resided in this city for some three months. He says his name is VILLIERS WILLIAM EDWARD FREDOR. According to "the descendant" story, he has seen a good deal of the world. He appears to have been in every battle fought from the days of Queen BOADICEA. He says he was a midshipman on board of Nelson's flagship, the Victory, at the battle of Trafalgar, in Genoa at the time of Napoleon's de-throning, and for four years in the *descendant over Europe* on the staff of the Duke of Athens. Since that he has been in no less than 20 naval engagements. He has been a resident of Australia, and for some three years either of it, passed in Melbourne. Mr. PIERCE says he is the son of Captain THOMAS PIERCE, of the island of Jersey, who died a short time since at the age of 91. The descendant of the Conqueror stands guilty on 28 counts of assault. He has had five wives, to three of whom he says he was married. Since PIERCE has been in custody, number twenty-two lived by his wife. He is a gentleman of fine address, and has a wife in expectancy with connubium. A few weeks since he called upon WILLIAM WEBB, and offered to edit the *Journal* for $12 a week. PIERCE was engaged, as we learned before the Saturday morning, by Officer SMITH. On the officer informing him of his business, he requested to go into an adjoining room for the purpose of "breaking up a ball." The officer allowed him to do so, but instead of "breaking up" he "made a break" through the lower sash of a second-story window, and effected an escape. He was captured again, before he got very far, and locked up in the Second District Police Station-house. On the way there he broke away from Officer SMITH, while he (SMITH) went in pursuit of Squire PARSONS. WEBB'S was reading a newspaper, and while in the midst of an interesting article on the East-ern War, he was suddenly startled by the important movements of Mr. PIERCE towards the front door. WEBB'S made a jump, but it was too late. PIERCE darted out of the opening and put down street, like a four-year-old colt. WEBB'S put after him, and at the end of a long and exciting race, succeeded in arresting the "descendant of the Conqueror" for the third time. He was again marched to the station-house, where Squire PARSONS gave him a brief examination, and committed him for vagrancy. His case will be finally disposed of this morning. Mr. PIERCE has an interesting wife, for whose misfortune we cannot do other than feel a lively commiseration. PIERCE is about fifty-five years of age, and is doubtless a man of as much shr..wdness as rascality.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

The Kansas Excitement—Case of Mr. Phillips—His Demeanor under Outrageous Treatment.

From the Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

WOLF RIVER, Monday, May 21.

The excitement at Leavenworth City still continues. Mr PAILLIPS, the partner of McCREA, who killed CLARK, had been absent some time in obedience to an order from the people of that city, but returned the other day, and was seized and locked up, and threatened with tar and feathers first, and death afterwards, unless he left forever. Upon his peremptory and positive refusal to do so, he was forcibly taken to Weston, Mo., stripped, tarred and feathered, his face blacked, and rode upon a rail through the principal streets.

I am glad to say for the people of Weston, that they did not sanction this course, and had no participation in it.

An eye-witness told me that PHILLIPS was calm and firm through all this ordeal, and still declared that he would live to Leavenworth until it suited him to leave. He positively denied having given the pistol to McCREA to shoot CLARK. He said he was no Abolitionist, but a Free-Soiler; that he was in favor of Kansas being a Free State, and would vote to make it so. He is Abolitionist or not, one thing is certain, and that is, he is a remarkably resolute man. I do not pretend to be able to form a conclusion as to how these proceedings will terminate.

The election for those precincts in which the first election is declared void, is to take place on the 22d instant—next Tuesday. I suppose no excitement will indeed it to subside. It will come quietly, as do all things in this way. At the meeting of the Legislature, those who were first elected, as well as those who will now get their certificates, will present themselves and claim seats, and the Legislature will decide who are entitled. We may form no idea how that will go. I will, however, be among them taking notes.

Yours, IBID.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SIXTH WARD BURNING.

Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of Guilty.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

The inquiry into the death of HUGH DONNELLY, the young man who was fatally scalded in the recent fire in Mulberry-street, was resumed to-day in the Sixth Ward Station-House, by Coroner O'DONNELL.

The first witness sworn was JOHN MCGUCKIN, who testified that about half past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon he was standing in the door of OWEN REILLY'S store, No. 32 Mulberry-street, in which he was employed; while there he saw GILLEN, the prisoner, bring four beams or wood from the ruins of the houses that were being torn down in MANGIN'S yard; he left them in front of witness' store, requesting him to watch them until his return; GILLEN did not say what he went away for, but witness supposed it was for a saw, because he brought one back; during his absence two young men came across from the other side of the street; one of them was DONNELLY, the deceased; witness believed the other to be named MACCARTHY; they took away two planks, but not two of those placed there by GILLEN; the planks they removed had been placed on top of GILLEN'S by a man who occupies the basement of witness' store; the other pointed them out and got both the wood; they returned again, and as soon as this man had put his wood across the way, they went away with two of GILLEN'S planks; witness could not say whether MCCARTHY was one of the two who came back again or not; but DONNELLY was; they concealed one of the planks up an alley-way, nearly opposite witness' store; witness called out to them that that was GILLEN'S wood; NEVINS answered that they knew it, speaking for the party, as witness thought; NEVINS was a third person, and not either of the two who came back and carried off the wood; NEVINS was one of DONNELLY'S associates; all this occurred during GILLEN'S absence; after the second of GILLEN'S beams had been taken away by the same two young men, and concealed in an alley-way next to witness' store, GILLEN'S wife came up and inquired of the children around who it was that had taken his wood; GILLEN himself then came up, entered the store, and asked witness who had taken his wood; witness did not think he made any answer; several women came into the store, or were in the store at the time; and said it was some of the young men on the other side of the street who had taken it; they named no person; GILLEN immediately crossed over to the opposite side of the street; witness was still standing at the door, so that he could see GILLEN; he (GILLEN) spoke to the young men who were there; DONNELLY was gone at this time; the persons to whom GILLEN spoke were DONNELLY'S party; he first spoke to them generally, and then addressed himself to NEVINS particularly; witness did not hear the words that occurred between them, but judging from their motions he should have supposed they were going to fight; no blows were given; one of them named CRANDY took hold of GILLEN by the arm and pointed to the alley-way where the wood was concealed; GILLEN went up and soon returned, but without the wood; he went up again a second time and brought out the beam; he placed it on the pile in front of witness' store; then he went into the alley-way adjoining witness' store, and brought out the other beam that had been missing, and placed that also on the pile; he commenced making preparations to saw the beams; NEVINS and DONNELLY, who had then just returned, came up to him, and commenced to quarrel and argue with him; the language was severe on both sides; DONNELLY first spoke to GILLEN; he addressed him in an angry manner, but witness could not remember the words; NEVINS was the next to speak; witness thought NEVINS said GILLEN should not accuse them of having done anything of the kind charged to them—referring to what had been said on the other side of the street—because, as a certain occasion lately, they had served him (GILLEN) on being tickled; NEVINS spoke in an angry manner; GILLEN and he were then going to fight, but GILLEN'S wife interfered and prevented them; DONNELLY sat down on the pillar at the door of witness' store; he showed no disposition to fight at that time; NEVINS and GILLEN made several attempts to fight; finally, NEVINS challenged GILLEN to go in the rear and fight; DONNELLY got up then and went towards the alley-way, supposing they were going up there to fight; GILLEN'S wife interposed and prevented them from going up; they were all on the sidewalk opposite the stoop of the store door at this time; in reply to NEVINS' challenge, GILLEN said he could fight him or any of his crowd; DONNELLY then interfered; he said he would not fight him as long as his (GILLEN'S) wife was there, and told GILLEN to send her away, and the two men would fight; GILLEN'S wife called DONNELLY a thief; then excited DONNELLY'S anger; DONNELLY, the stoop, where witness stood, and challenged GILLEN to the back part of the store, and said he would fight him there; GILLEN did not accept the challenge; witness pushed DONNELLY off the step, to prevent his getting into the store; GILLEN was tugging with NEVINS all the time; DONNELLY then sat down on the stoop; NEVINS took off his coat, threw it on the sidewalk, and said he could lick GILLEN or any Irishman in the block; he approached GILLEN as if to strike him, and GILLEN'S wife threw herself between them and threatened NEVINS with what she would do if he struck her husband; she prevented their fighting; at the same time DONNELLY jumped off the stoop where he was sitting and struck at GILLEN with his clenched hand; they caught hold of each other and struggled; blows were exchanged; they continued clenched together and fought; in their struggle they went into the alley-way; witness's attention was then drawn away from them towards the wives of NEVINS and GILLEN, who, with other women, and NEVINS himself, were now fighting as the ash-box; witness saw no more of DONNELLY after that until he saw him running across the street, and fall before he reached the sidewalk; he got up partially after falling, and immediately fell again and became motionless; when witness turned round to go inside the store he saw GILLEN standing there quite as calm and cool as if he had not been in a fight at all; witness did not see a knife in the hands of either GILLEN or DONNELLY when they were struggling up the alley-way, nor in the hands of either of them at any time; did not hear GILLEN threaten on that day to use a knife; but had spoken with him frequently previous to that day about threatening men; DONNELLY and his party were the aggressors; DONNELLY, deceased, and GILLEN almost him; he told GILLEN that DONNELLY had been in the store one evening about three weeks before, and had had several drinks from witness which he did not pay them, but did afterwards; GILLEN, when witness said that, replied that DONNELLY was the most honorable paying man of the party, and might be relied on for paying everything he owed.

[Here a large dark-handled pocket-knife was produced, which witness swore he had never seen before.]

MICHAEL DEVANE, on being sworn, deposed: that he was present during the fight on Saturday in Mulberry-street; he lives at No. 36 there, and was coming up to his house on the day in question, when he saw GILLEN moving a beam of timber; he said heard him and NEVINS quarrel; GILLEN's wife and NEVINS' wife were fighting; thought they would have fought; after that DONNELLY came up and he and GILLEN began to argue; DONNELLY attempted to strike GILLEN, but GILLEN's wife got between them and prevented him; DONNELLY again endeavored to strike him but was prevented by GILLEN's wife a second time; he made a rush at GILLEN the third time, and got at him; then the fight between them commenced; GILLEN did not appear as anxious for fighting as DONNELLY; he may have thought, in witness' opinion, that he was not strong enough for DONNELLY; DONNELLY was the aggressor on each of these three attempts to strike; after they had clenched one another by the hair the third time they struck at each other as quickly as they could get a chance; they had not clenched, and when they got near to No. 36, where witness stood, GILLEN fell on the sidewalk and DONNELLY over him; witness started aside to escape them, and on turning round again in a twinkling he saw DONNELLY crossing the street; he did not see DONNELLY fall; afterwards he saw DONNELLY lying on his back on the cross-walk; never recollected to have seen the knife produced; never saw GILLEN with any weapon.

This closed the testimony.

The Coroner then addressed the Jury, and recapitulated the substance of the evidence produced in the course of the investigation. He referred to the statement by MCGUCKIN that GILLEN had spoken favorably to him of DONNELLY'S honorable character previous to this occurrence, as evidence of no *malice prepense* on the part of the prisoner towards the deceased. He adverted to the evidence before the Jury of GILLEN's hasty temper, spoke of the threats GILLEN had made in Walker-street to "rip up" the persons who had persisted in annoying him by removing the wood in his absence, and referred to those points in the testimony which went to prove that GILLEN was not the attacking party in the fight which resulted in DONNELLY'S death. Having charged the Jury yesterday at length on the evidence as then presented, believing that no more would be adduced in the case, it was not now necessary to occupy their time with a minute and elaborate review of the testimony, inasmuch as the facts were in no degree altered. There was little left, therefore, for him to add. The circumstances were all before them, and he felt assured that in deciding on their verdict they would bear in mind the duties they owed to society and to the law, and as far as was consistent with an impartial discharge of their obligations to justice, mercifully consider the helpless family of the prisoner.

The body having been taken from the station-house last night without the permit of the Coroner, and the Jury having not yet seen it, the Coroner brought them to the place in which it had been removed by the undertaker.

After some deliberation they returned a verdict to the effect that DONNELLY had met his death by a wound inflicted by the prisoner with a knife or other sharp instrument.

Lecture on the "Holy City."

BY REV. MR. THOMPSON, AT THE TABERNACLE.

Pursuant to advertisement, on Sunday afternoon the Tabernacle was densely crowded, chiefly by young persons, of whom the majority were females, to listen to an address from Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, descriptive of the Holy City, from his personal observations.

The Rev. gentleman commenced his description of Jerusalem, reminding older persons that his discourse was intended for children. Interrogating them, a boy told geographically the site of the city—a steamer from New-York through Havre or Southampton would reach Joppa in less than thirty days. Joppa was about thirty miles from Jerusalem, the Dead Sea to the south of it. Most people go by Constantinople and Beyrout, or by Cairo and the Desert. We, said he, went this way, by Mount Sinai. We were forty days in the Desert, never sleeping in a house, riding on camels for nine hours, and carrying our water. Thus we slept every night. It is a jerking motion riding on these camels. We came into Palestine at Gaza. Not able to speak the language, we found an interpreter who could speak English and Arabic. Sometimes the interpreter provides every article of food. After a time we did so, and paid about five dollars a day. The first dinner he gave he was materially in bad already stolen from us. But he had not been at a Sabbath School. Does anybody remember anything about Joppa—about Dorcas and Jonah? Now, that interval between Joppa and Jerusalem takes about two days' traveling, only thirty miles, steep and hilly—so reads there. You never in the land of Palestine see anything on wheels—no carriages, tracks, drays or carts. Horses never travel more than three miles an hour. We go marching along on our mules through the plain of Sharon, that we read of. Oranges are very cheap there, pomegranates, beautiful flowers, and figs and the prickly pear. Over the hills—a little narrow path—just look back to take a last look at the Mediterranean, and all at once you see the Holy City. One of the first things that strikes you is the silence—all is still and quiet—no carriage can drive, no manufactories, no steam engines are there. Who built the city? A city called Salem, where Melchisedec was King, existed there. The Israelites (Joshua 15, 23) did not take the city when they conquered the country. David built Jerusalem. He reigned first in Hebron, seven years. (2d. Sam., chapter 5—you must read it.) Now let me give you an idea of the city. There are four hills in a cluster, around them a deep valley. The city is built on these four hills—Mount Zion is the highest, 2,500 feet above the ocean. (demonstrating it from the map.) It was prophesied it should be a plowed field, and so it is at the present day. Read the threatening in the Bible. Moriah, where Solomon built the temple, is adjacent. The limits of the old city were smaller. So it stood in the time of the Saviour. It is now smaller still. A good deal of Mount Zion is now out of the city. The whole city is only about three miles round, walled and pierced with gates, which are shut every night at sunset. There are no houses outside the walls. No entry is possible after sundown. There are two main streets, one north and south, the other east and west. The four gates have all separate names. The streets are very narrow, none wide enough for a carriage. The shops and bazaars are queer looking places. In the stalls of the bazaars Arabians sit in their gowns and turbans, cross-legged and drinking coffee, like little boys playing at keeping a grocery store. Most of the houses are built of stone. Some of them are filled with rubbish. They have no Mayor Wood in Jerusalem to keep the streets clean.

Further accounts of the appearance of the city and its history followed. Though this lecture was addressed to children, and excellently adapted in its materials, manner and style, to their comprehension, many adults present showed evidences of lively interest.

Teachers' Association.

This body held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education. The President, J. H. FANNING, in the Chair.

The Association completed its preliminary arrangements for becoming a corporate body, and balloted for six Trustees, who, together with the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, are to constitute the Board of nine Trustees until JANUARY, 1856. The election resulted in the choice of the following members: D. B. SCOTT, LEONARD HASELTINE, JOHN WALSH, JAS. N. MCELLIGOTT, H. W. DUNSHEE, J. B. THOMSON. The members of the Board *ex officio*, are J. H. FANNING, HENRY KIDDLE, and SOLOMON JEFFER.

The Board of Trustees were, by resolution, directed to file the necessary "Certificate of Intention," &c., and thus perfect the organization.

An allusion was made to the approaching annual meeting in August, of the New-York State Teachers' Association, and the query was started in regard to what constituted membership in said Association. The matter elicited considerable discussion. Charges had heretofore been made against the State Association in reference to the manner in which that body usually conducted its business, &c., the truth or falsity of which it was not deemed necessary for this body to determine. The mere election of a President of the State Association, even by hosts of persons who perhaps became members only a few moments before voting, was considered of the most trifling importance, when compared with results which might arise from wrong decisions upon important educational measures. Hence it was thought worthy of reflection by the Teachers of the State generally, whether there exist grounds for the idea entertained by some, of their Association lacking a strict and properly-constituted membership, and partaking more of the nature of an annual Convention, rather than a State Association.

It was thought, however, by some, that the Constitution of said Association, if adhered to, provided a proper membership; and a Committee was appointed to examine the same, and to report at a future meeting.

The Committee on Literary Exercises, D. B. SCOTT, Esq., Chairman, submitted their report, assigning as Essayist for the next meeting, J. H. BLANCHARD, Esq., of the Free Academy, and as a subject for discussion: "Is Teaching a Science?" Messrs. KIDDLE, MCELLIGOTT and HASELTINE, were appointed to open the discussion. After which the body adjourned till June.

Jews' Collegiate Institute.

A numerous meeting was held Sunday at the Synagogue in Twenty-first-street, known as the Temple, with a view of establishing a Collegiate Institute for the education of Jewish theologians and other scholastic attainments. Mr. JOSEPH SELIGMAN occupied the Chair, and was supported by an array of Vice-Presidents, comprising several of our most influential Jewish citizens. The object of the meeting was ably set forth by Dr. WISE, of Cincinnati, who strenuously advocated the importance of such an institution, and desired to see his cherished plan zealously second the efforts he was making towards its establishment. Dr. WISE is now making a tour of the United States to arouse the Israelites throughout the Union to unite in this important improvement.

Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st.

Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, preached on Sunday morning, in the new Broome-street Church. There was a large congregation present, and the discourse—from Isaiah lvi., 17, 18—was a most masterly and powerful portrayal of the scope and aim and ultimate sublime accomplishment of the work of human redemption. This Church is now complete, except putting on the clock, which will be done shortly.

Ross Pavement.

Contracts are said to have been made with Mr. ROSS to pave Wall-street and the Brooklyn Navy-Yard with trap rock, (sixty per cent. harder than granite,) the blocks to be cut from three to seven inches in width, five to twelve inches in length, and of a uniform depth of six inches, imbedded in sand in a substantial manner. Blocks cut the above dimensions will effectually prevent the slipping of horses.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Hudson River, below Newburg, and near Dening's Point, on Thursday, May 24. It was that of a small-sized man, about thirty-five years old; had on dark brown pants, black satin vest, blue pilot cloth overcoat, and black silk gloves. Found, on examining the body, a calf-skin pocket-book, containing tickets for emigrant passage from New-York to Chicago, *via* the Great Western Railroad, and some money. Also, a key, supposed to belong to a trunk containing his baggage, which, if found, may lead to his recognition. Any information desired, may be had by addressing

E. MAPES,
Coroner of Dutchess County, Fishkill Landing.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 42, 14, 48, 56, 55, 66, 72, 97, 98, 99, 600.

SUPREME COURT—Part 1.—Nos. 25, 236, 95, 96, 10, 33, 40, 77, 93, 5, 62, 14, 100, 101.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 1707, 1874, 18, 20, 21, 22, 603, 27 to 34.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1193, 178, 907, 745, 345, 226, 95, 10, 619, 1701, 777, 303, 702, 634, 72, 115, 251, 705, 429, 758, 476, 794, 816, 688, 693, 295, 842, 1251, 405, 940, 926, 804, 273, 406, 444, 895, 90, 695, 924 to 930, 926 to 932, 935, 20.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned to Saturday.

NOTICE.—On and after June 1 all orders that are made returnable at Chambers in June will be taken up at 10 o'clock, by Hon. Judge COWLES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the examination of applicants for admission as Attorneys and Counselors of the Court.

We, the undersigned, to whom it was referred to examine the qualifications of the applicants for admission as Attorneys and Counselors of this Court, respectfully report: That we have duly examined the qualifications of the following named persons to be admitted as Attorneys and Counselors of this Court, and find them duly qualified to be admitted to practice as such, to wit: William G. Adkins, Terence A. Brady, Bruen, Lucius S. Comstock, William Cosgrove, B. Casting, Adam C. Ellis, Aaron Frank, William Grigg, Augustus H. Giddings, C. C. Langdell, Matthew Marx, Thomas D. Meehan, Edward O'Ferrie, Phillip Phemin, Townsend Scudder, James M. Sheehan, Henry Spratley, Ralph H. Stetson, Thomas Stevenson, Milton C. Tracy and Wyllys Lyman.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
MAY 29, 1855. (Signed by the Committee.)

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS—MAY 29.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

In the matter of the Application of Edward Beddy, an Infant.—Sale was, by the petition, to be for enough only to pay $7,000. Report should show value of the lots, and order directing guardian not to sell between such value without special leave of Court, and to sell no more than enough to pay the amount and costs, without further special leave.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Wilson vs. Mills.—Motion granted, without cost.

Before Hon. Justice Rosevelt.

Mott vs. Oliver and Wife.—Motion for new trial denied, without costs.

Seeley vs. Rochester Insurance Company.—This affidavit corresponds with my notes of the trial. The motion, therefore, to change the case as settled cannot be allowed.

Large Damages Against a City Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Daniel Roose vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—This case already referred to was to-day resumed and finished; two more witnesses were called for defendants, the cross-examination of whom occupied several hours.

Mr. R. Scheil summed up for the Company, and Mr. L. E. Bulkeley closed on behalf of plaintiff. The Jury, after being charged by the Court, retired, and in a few minutes returned a verdict for plaintiff of $2,000.

Castle Garden as an Emigrant Depot.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 28.
Before Judge Hoffman.

J. Phillips Phenix vs. The Commissioners of Emigration, &c., in the matter of appropriating Castle Garden for an Emigrant depot.—The defendants appeared this morning pursuant to adjournment, to show cause why the temporary injunction granted against them, restraining them from making an emigrant depot of Castle Garden should not be made perpetual.

Mr. Perry, with whom was the Hon. F. B. Cutting, for plaintiff, read the complaint, the substance of which has already been made public, and then offered several affidavits which he recited, from Christopher Heyser, State-street, from John Hellister, hotel-keeper on Battery-place, representing the proposed innovation as likely to produce to them the most ruinous consequences. Also, from Stephen Whitney, a householder and owner for 25 years last past, who stated that in the original purchase of that property, there was an express covenant on the consideration $50,000, with the then Mayor, that no infringement or appropriation should ever occur so as to deprive him of the use or enjoyments of the Park and grounds adjoining. Another affidavit was put in from Jarvis Mallory, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, who states that he is a Doctor of medicine; that the diseases to which emigrants are obnoxious are ship-fever, yellow fever, small pox, cholera, and other infectious diseases, and that the conversion of the said Battery to the proposed use, would be highly dangerous, especially during the prevalence of southerly winds, which are very frequent.

Affidavits in support were then offered from Solomon T. Nichols of No. 10 State-street; he believed that the collection of Emigrants there will peril the lives of residents in that locality and materially decrease the value of property.

Jackson Bolton, M. D., practising here during 16 years past, deposes to the contagiousness or infectious character of the diseases of Emigrants, and thinks the concentration of these people in Castle Garden will tend to render these diseases more virulent and pestilential.

Benjamin F. Weymouth, resident at No. 1 Broadway —the Washington Hotel, deposes to the extraordinary fitness for private residence of that neighbourhood in the event of the perilous use of the Battery by the Commissioners.

Chauncy St. John and *Clinton Holton*; owners of property within 100 yards of the Battery, complain of the expected depreciation in the value of their property.

Charles Morgan, owner and occupant of No. 2 Bowling-green, worth about $50,000, recites that he paid an enhanced price for that property, under express stipulations.

Peter M. Bayard, No. 8 State-street, deposes to great public danger from the proposed change.

Henry Smith, No. 64 Whitehall-street, an occupier within 300 yards of the Battery, is substantially of the same opinion as Mr. Bayard.

Fred. W. O. Westkind, No. 1 State-street, nash those premises as his private residence, and views the proposed change with great uneasiness.

Wm. R. Waylord, store-house, Broadway, but residing at Washington Hotel, is apprehensive of the spread of pestilential disease.

Samuel Hall, Lorenzo Delmonico, hotel keeper; John Stewart, No. 15 State-street, boarding-house-keeper; Cornelius Vanderbilt, owner and occupier of property there worth $50,000; James H. Kelland, well acquainted with the condition of emigrants; Lawrence Killey, resident in First Ward, who deposed to an attack of ship-fever from a visit on board an emigrant ship of one hour, also Theodore Sutlet, who furnished copy of articles of agreement between Conklin, lessee of Castle Garden and the Commissioners of Emigration as to offices for the sale of tickets, and for no other purpose—being an assignment of lease, reserving the right to rent offices to corporations on payment of $10,000 per annum—their depositions being put in and read.

Mr. Perry proceeded to read a passage from the Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigration, recommencing at the third page of that document.

The immigration to this port in 1854 was 319,933; the number of patients received at Ward's Island was greater than previously; vessels employed, 1,566; total number of patients at the Marine Hospital, 4,723, 138 being sent to the New-York Hospital.

Grand total of persons requiring assistance, or relieved in the State of New-York, by the commissioners, was 119,290 during the year 1854. These facts were cited as justifying the ground for alarm.

A slip from the *Commercial Advertiser* was offered to be put in, purporting to be the report of the Comptroller but it was rejected as unofficial, and only to be received, if embodied, as an affidavit.

On the other side, an affidavit from the Commissioners of Emigration was read by Mr. Devlin, embodying the facts upon which the intended proposal is grounded. The total number of immigrants since 1847, has been 1,046,326, of which 617,000 have required aid. They have disembarked on different places, destined mostly for the West, chiefly by the Harlem Railroad; most of them are obliged to stay in boarding-houses near the south extremity of the City; the poor of Emigrants lies entirely by defrauding these immigrants, spite of all protestation and all law; that most of these strangers are very poor, becoming chargeable to the Emigrant Fund by the frauds the Commissioners by the plan they propose, seek to prevent.

They, (the Commissioners) say that a thorough and proper sanitary examination of strangers cannot be made unless some central depôt be assigned them. They allege that the law is compulsory upon them; that they *shall* institute such examination, and that, in obedience to such law, they did designate Castle Garden as the dock or pier where they would do so; and that they are authorized to purchase that or any suitable locality, in their judgment, best for the purpose; that they have erected a close fence round the Battery, precluding all access to strangers; that emigrants will not be introduced into the City at all; that the building is not to be used as a lodging place or as a hospital. They deny that Castle Garden is any part of the Battery—its connection by a bridge being only recent; that not more than half a dozen have ever been known to arrive affected with small-pox, and only 471 affected with yellow fever—these from other than European ports.

Michael Walsh, of New-York (not the distinguished Michael—Mr. Cutting's associate) Chief Clerk of the Commissioners, deposes to the present mode and disposal of sick emigrants. For the last four years not a single case has occurred of infectious disease within four days after landing.

John W. Sterling, M. D., physician of the Marine Hospital, has treated 5000 cases among emigrants—their diseases are not contagious unless *developed*—his duties are to examine all concerning whom application is made, he considers Castle Garden peculiarly eligible as a landing place, *because of its isolation*. He has never known a case of yellow fever arriving from Europe.

Wm. Rockwell, M. D., deposes that in all his examinations he has never met with patients laboring under infectious disease on landing. That the preliminary examination at Quarantine precludes it. That to land emigrants at the Battery would prevent small pox from getting into the City, if indeed it were not at all times there already.

Jehiel Miller, M. D., Health Commissioner, deposes to the suitability of the Battery, to the *danger of allowing emigrants to crowd in the low boarding-houses and groggeries in Greenwich-street*, as tending to produce disease.

Henry D. Fay, M. D., formerly Quarantine Officer, supported the views of Dr. Miller, and confirmed the regulation of the Quarantine enclosure. No case of infectious disease was allowed to pass. A person in the City might take infection from the ship, independently of those on board being apparently well. Annually ship fever passes on Ward's Island here from about 200. In his judgment, under proper supervision, it would be a matter of impossibility for disease of any kind to be transmitted from the Battery; on the contrary, every facility for not merely the transmission but also for the *generation* of malignant fever is provided by the present arrangements, which allow emigrants to crowd in low boarding-houses, where they are badly fed and robbed.

Carl G. Rotz, M. D., physician at Quarantine, deposes to his familiarity with his duties, and describes them; in his judgment there is no danger from allowing steamboats to pass; that good could arise if emigrants were prevented from spending themselves over new, adjoining neighborhoods, where for the first few days they mostly congregate, spending their money in drunkenness, and every form of excitement tending to premature disease; when sick ships arrive they are detained till either the disease is developed or they may safely be past; that he considers the indiscriminate mode of landing, at present practiced, to the most dangerous plan that could be adopted.

Alexander Vooks, M. D., confirms the above deposition; he lives near the hospital, and yet no one resident near the said hospital has ever taken ship fever, which is always present.

James Fagan, who has charge of the Labor Exchange, deposes that there are 150 licensed runners in the First Ward; that there are several low class boarding houses; some of them closely contiguous with the Washington Hotel; that first-class tenements are now occupied as boarding houses for the very lowest class of emigrants; the Battery and Park were for many years a respectable promenade, but are now the resort of prostitutes, *shinble-riggers*, and the most disreputable of characters.

Harbor Master Brennan thinks Castle Garden very eligible; does not know a place so appropriate. Other officials give the numbers in the First Ward of houses used by emigrants or for their accommodation, as one hundred and twenty-three.

Henry M. West, Emigrant Commissioner, deposes in great fraude on the part of Runners; he has forwarded more than half a million to the West; he approves of the proposed plan.

Charles H. Webb, Dennis Keenan, and Hugh McDermott, residing near the Battery and doing business there, are of opinion that the change would be a great benefit to all parties rather than a nuisance.

John F. Funke of No. 80 Greenwich-street, (not in employ of Commissioners,) confirms these views.

Patrick Hagan, No. 12 West-street, Robert Walker, and several others associated in the same affidavit, or house residence in their vicinity, (amongst them Francis Zoeppritz, a druggist as we believe,) express the belief that good rather than evil would arise from the change.

Carl Vanderbilt and Charles Fritzhard, No. 150 Broadway, resident tradesmen, are of the same mind; as are also S. Wilderhain and John Brady, of Whitehall-street. With them is Abraham Alexander, of No. 16 Whitehall-street.

Jacob Bieber, of No. 76 Greenwich-street, sees no danger of the contraction of malignant or dangerous disease.

Edward Scully, Peter Euler, and Antoine Shauret, of Washington, Greenwich and Whitehall-streets; John F. Furrenmott, P. Haidel, and others, resident in the vicinity, furnished similar affidavits.

The affidavit of Francis L. Harris, M. D., Deputy Health Officer, was read by Mr. Anderson. It embodied all the facts and agreements that can be adduced or have been already above reported.

C. F. Heywood, M. D., deposes that all fear is entirely groundless.

J. F. Bumstead, M. D., who has officiated as emigrant surgeon, supports the views of Dr. Heywood.

Capt. Eleazer Crabtree, Vice-President of Commissioners, shipmaster for 35 years, fully acquainted with the condition of emigrants, thinks there is no place so free from objection as Castle Garden, in event of a case having escaped the vigilance of Quarantine; at present there is no examination but at Quarantine; and becoming a prey to want and misery among those who plunder them; emigrants readily engender and propagate disease in the crowded, damp or other filthy dens of this City.

D. Smith, M. D. gives confirmatory testimony.

Amos Chance has been in business many years; the Battery and Garden are naturally separated by water; robberies and outrages are frequent at the Battery. He refers to a petition he had occasion to prefer in reference to these outrages.

E. Morgan, Agent for Grinnell's line of London packets, and

Moses H. Grinnell, ship-owner, are favorable to the the proposed plan.

Hugh B. Major, part owner of a line of packets, repeats Mr. Grinnell's testimony.

Rufus M. Lane, (Lane, Wood & Co.,) shippers, Alexander, M. Wylie engaged in the same occupation; James Rockett, resident in First Ward; Charles L. Marshall, ship owner; Cyrus Curtis, No. 111 Pearl-street, many years a Commissioner of Emigration; John D. Husbant, ship-owner; and John Osborne, M. D., in nearly similar words attest to the necessity and propriety of the conversion of the Battery into a well-regulated depôt for emigrants.

Seth Geer, M. D., has had long and extended practice, and recommends the plan.

Thomas H. Hooker, James Williams, Spencer Conkling, Charles Gedney, Superintendent of Wharves and Piers, F. H. Phenix and John C. Cheeseman, M. D., think the location peculiarly desirable.

Wm. A. Johnston, M. D., and Willard Parker, M. D., also supply similar opinions.

Mr. Cutting would draw the attention of the Court to the fact that the occupations not named of many deponents, were that they were emigrant runners. It had been contended that undeveloped disease could not extend itself. That was easily answered. As to the opinions of higher medical authority, many of them (Dr. Parker and others) had once asserted that the Battery was highly unfit for these purposes. Dr. Cheeseman was first on the list. Dr. W. Parker was the third—he then felt it his duty to say a different part of the City—one less populous ought to be selected. Now that they reside in the upper part of the town, the Battery is just the place for them. Mr. Conkling has sworn to the legal effect of various conveyances. The existence of that conveyance had escaped Mr. Cutting's search. It ought to be produced. The Corporation never had any title. It is not up now matter that the action of disease may be suspended—we believe that to be an error.

J. Hoffman.—The decision will not turn on the truth or falsity of that allegation—if so, it would require fresh evidence. We will reserve that point.

Mr. Cutting then proceeded to open the case for his clients, quoting several cases and decisions.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—DECISION AGAINST COL. KINNEY.

Charles A. Davis, Sidney Brooks et al. vs. Henry L. Kinney and Daniel J. Townsend.—In the year 1837 Henry L. Kinney, better known now as Col. Kinney, of the Kinney Expedition, was a partner in business with one Daniel J. Townsend in Peru, Ill. The plaintiffs in this action were partners doing business in this City. In 1837 Kinney and Townsend purchased a large amount of goods of the plaintiffs, amounting in value to over $7,000. The goods were never paid for. In 1840 Mr. Townsend came to this State and here took the benefit of the Bankrupt act. Mr. Kinney has not been in the State until recently, when he came to this City in order to embark upon his expedition.

The plaintiffs immediately brought suit against him for the amount of their claim. There was no defence made to the claim, except that by the statute of limitations, and the discharge, which Mr. Townsend had obtained in bankruptcy, it was contended the debt was avoided. The cause was tried before Hon. Justice Campbell and the following opinion rendered.

CAMPBELL, J.—In this case the statute of limitations was interposed by both defendants, and a discharge under the bankrupt act by the defendant Townsend. On the motion of the counsel for the plaintiffs, he was allowed to discontinue the action against Townsend, without costs. It appeared on the trial that the defendants, who were co-partners, purchased of the plaintiffs in this City, in the year 1837, goods in value to between seven and eight thousand dollars.

At that time the defendants resided and carried on business at Peru, in the State of Illinois. The defendant, Kinney, from the time of the purchase of the goods, never came into the State of New-York till the time of the commencement of this suit. About the year 1840, the defendant, Townsend, came into the western part of the State, and after a residence of about eighteen months, he was discharged under the Bankrupt act of 1841.

Under such a state of facts, is the statute of limitations a bar to the recovery against the defendant, Kinney? I think clearly not. The return of the defendant, Townsend, to the State, did not set the statute running in favor of the other defendant. The case of Brown vs. Delafield, 1 Denio, 446, cited by defendant's counsel, does not sustain the position taken by him. In that case, to a plea of the statute interposed by the defendants, the plaintiffs replied that one of the defendants had been absent from the State.

On a demurrer to that replication, the Court said it was bad. The statute was a bar to the action against the resident defendant, as he might have been sued at any time, and a judgment taken against him, and also a judgment against the non-resident debtor under the joint-debtor act. The Court observes: "On the return of the absent defendant, a non-resident defendant, an action of debt might be brought on the judgment, and then, in such case, the resident defendant could not have pleaded the statute of limitations; and should the one who had been absent interpose that defence, a replication like the one before the Court would furnish a sufficient answer to it." In other words, in this very case, a replication that defendant, Kinney, had been continuously out of the State since the time the action accrued, would have been held good.

I am further of opinion that even if the statute had commenced to run by reason of the return of the defendant Townsend into the State, that then, when Townsend was discharged under the Bankrupt act, the statute would cease to run as against the other absent defendant. After his discharge, which would be a bar to the recovery of a judgment against the other defendant under the joint-debtor act. The plaintiffs are entitled to judgment for $14,106 37, being the amount agreed upon if defendant was liable.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—May 28.
Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York vs. Monty.—In this case the Corporation sues for 10,459 loads of dirt, amounting in value to the sum of $565 00, sold and delivered to the defendant.

The defendant alleges that he has not received that number of loads. It seems that when a man brought a load of dirt to the dumping ground he received a ticket; and on the number of tickets returned the defendant was charged.

The defendant alleges that the sum were able, by stratagem, to obtain more tickets than they deposited loads, and by this means he was defrauded out of a large amount. He sets up a counter claim for services for a large sum.

For plaintiffs, A. E. Lawrence; for defendant, J. B. Coppinger.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—Monday, May 28.
Before Judge Daly.

In re The People ex rel Arthur T. Jones vs. John Orser, Sheriff.—This case, which is a writ under the statute for malfeasance of office, came up pursuant to adjournment, and after the evidence of Mr. Jones and another witness had been taken, the proceedings were adjourned.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....Compiled Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

ASHES—Pots quiet but firm at 9¼ P. M. Pearls, and 9¾ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,900 lbs. Yellow sold at 26½c.@27c ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Remain in fair demand at steady rates.

COFFEE—The market is inactive and languid. The day's sales do not exceed 60 mats Java at 14½c; 300 bags Rio at 10c.@10¾c; and 50 Laguayra 10½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand is still pretty brisk at full previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	10¾	11	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¼
Fair	12	12	12	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more abundant, and being quite freely offered, they were a shade less valuable, though there exists a good home inquiry for all desirable grades. The day's business consists of 7,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	$10 12½@10 25
Straight State	10 25 @10 37½
Favorite State	10 37½@10 50
Mixed Western	10 12½@10 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	10 25 @10 37½
Fancy Michigan	10 37½@10 50
Common to Good Ohio	10 12½@10 37½
Fancy Ohio	10 37½@10 50
Extra Ohio	10 50@10 62½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 50 @11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 62½@10 75
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

Canadian is also plentier and cheaper, the day's movements including 2,000 bbls.; inferior to extra grades, at $10 37½@11 25, chiefly at $10 50@11 ₩ bbl. Southern is saleable and pretty firm; the transactions embracing 1,500 bbls. Mixed to extra grades at from $11 50@13 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately active and steady in price, with sales of 300 bbls. fine and superfine, at $7 25@8 50 ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $3 12½ ₩ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues scarce and is much wanted. Prices are quite unsettled. Some 1,500 bushels Michigan White were sold on private terms. Rye is inactive and nominal in value. Barley has not varied. Oats being rarer and more inquired for, have increased in worth. State and Western now command 76c.@80c. ₩ bushel; and other kinds proportionate rates. Corn is plenty and heavy, exhibiting a downward tendency. The day's operations amount to 45,000 bushels at $1 13@1 14 for Southern White and Yellow; $1 09@1 10 for Soured Western Mixed; and $1 06@1 06 for unsound do. ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River taken at old rates.

HOPS—Are less active, but being less freely offered they rule firm at 16c.@20c. for last year's crop, ₩ l

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1855.

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Whose is the Responsibility?

The debate of the Vienna Conference, which were brought out by the *Americe*, disclose the views of the several Powers who assisted at the sessions of that dignified body, in respect to the proper basis of the general pacification of Europe, and also afford us some fresh material for forming an opinion as to who is responsible for the failure of that Conference, and for the continuance of that melancholy and murderous strife which now drains the resources, and in the lapse of a few short years may decimate the population of Europe. We do not propose to go through the various protocols which were the worthless fruit of the deliberations at Vienna, but to make a single remark respecting "the point" which was found insoluble, and produced the miscarriage of the Conference. Russia admitted that she now enjoyed a preponderance of power in the Euxine, and professed her willingness that that preponderance should cease. That preponderance she asserted, and with much plausibility, was the result of events and influences quite disconnected with the development of any ambitious projects on her part against the integrity of Turkey. It had resulted from causes similar to those which have produced the power and grandeur of the United States side by side the inertness and decline of Mexico—the onward march of a youthful race which has a future and a destiny before it, in the presence of the decay and disintegration of a race which has neither the one nor the other, and whose grave as a national existence has long been prepared. All parties tacitly recognized the fact that Turkey was destitute of any real vitality—any native self-supporting resistant energy. A decent regard to the opinion of the world required that she should not be pounced upon and dismembered while still breathing. The policy of the Western Powers imperatively demanded that when the agony of death was over, Russia should not be in a more favorable position than themselves for usurping the lapsed dominion.

Here was the difficulty. How to neutralize the striking advantages which were possessed by Russia in her geographical position, and in the growing strength of her Empire and her marine on the shores and in the waters of the Euxine.

The proposition of the Western Powers to Russia, and the only one that they would consider, was that she should check her development in the South by stipulating to maintain through all time to come only a small and limited number of vessels-of-war in the Black Sea. This was a proposition somewhat analogous to what one would be in case of a war on the part of the allies to the United States, to stipulate never to maintain in the Gulf of Mexico or in her Southern waters more than a designated and insignificant number of vessels-of-war, on the ground that a different course of conduct would menace Mexico or Spain in her West India possessions; or a like proposition, that we should restrict ourselves to the equipment of a definite number of vessels on the Lakes, lest Canada should be threatened.

Such a proposition would be inadmissible, and impertinent in the highest degree at a time of the greatest disasters. It would be asserting that, inasmuch as one nation is in a miserable and hopeless decline, therefore its neighbor, who is ambitious of a better destiny, should reduce itself to the level of a like imbecility. What could be more humiliating to national pride, or more unprecedented (save in a few rare exceptional cases) in the history of nations? Under existing circumstances, when Russia is flushed with the glory of a successful repulse of all the terrible energies of the combined West, when she has as yet lost absolutely nothing, and is the menacing rather than the menaced power, the futility of anticipating acquiescence in such an arrangement is heightened. On the other hand, she consented to declare the Euxine, which strictly belongs to Turkey and herself, free to all nations by way of destroying her preponderance in that quarter.

The Western Powers rejected her proposals and declined all arrangements, save the one they had indicated.

Who is responsible for this shocking issue? Shocking, in view of the horrors which will continue to be enacted on the shores of the Crimea in consequence of it.

Earl Grey, by his notice of motion in the House of Lords; Layard by his in the House of Commons, answer England.

Drouyn de Lhuys, by his resignation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, answers France.

Austria, by her refusal to act up to the Treaty of December, delivers the doubtful West.

Meanwhile the old truth, that where the carcase is the vultures will gather, is anew verified.

Turkey is the carcase, or soon to become such.

England, France and Russia, the vultures who, while the victim perishes, tear at each other's vitals to determine its division.

Shipping Interests in the Russian Trade.

Beside the interests involved in the direct necessities of an American interchange of commerce with Russia, which we have shown in previous articles, there is another source, the importance of which to American ship owners demands attention, and justifies the belief that it would be found scarcely less than those indicated. It is the shipping business carried on between the European ports and Russia, and which may be taken either in connection with a direct American business, or totally irrespective of it.

We have shown that in the years '50, '51, '52, the average of American ships reaching the Baltic was only one per cent, while the English had about half the tonnage of all vessels entering the Russian ports.

Going back a decade and reviewing the tables furnished of the vessels trading in the Baltic for the seven years' previous to, and inclusive of, 1844, we find facts which may awaken in the minds of those directly interested, a sense of the comparative California which has been seething round the keels of English and Prussian vessels, and through which as yet scarcely a Yankee tiller has indicated a course to fortune.

In those seven years 102,768 vessels of all nations passed the Danish Sound to one from the Baltic; 26,707 of which were English; 18,594 Prussian, and only 901 American,—showing a yearly average of 3,815 English, 2,656 Prussian, and 129 American. The highest number of vessels any one year were English, 4,498; Prussian, 3,045; American, 153; and the lowest number for any one year, British, 3,417; Prussian, 2,311; American, 103.

These statistics carry their own importance and reproval to the mercantile brain of Americans. They present blank sheets headed *Commerce* vs. *Carelessness*. If nearly seventy years ago Paul Jones could see and indicate a means to increase our commerce with Russia, how much more was this fact palpable during the period we speak of. In a letter to Lafayette, dated June, 1778, Paul Jones—whose eyes appear to have been everywhere where American interests demanded a sentinel—speaks of the ability of the United States to increase its commerce with Russia, and suggests several articles suitable for the market. In the following year he more than once suggested to Jefferson by letter treaties calculated to foster that commerce. This was when we had few ships; and now when a treaty has been in operation for nearly thirty years, giving us the same advantages in the traffic of the Baltic as other nations, and when the world has *been startled by our gigantic strides*; when our paddle wheels make incessant waves on many waters, and our naval architecture is the boast of our country and the lauded of seas, we can but show one per cent. of the vessels embarked in a trade which is, by the vigilance of others, taken directly out of our hands. Certainly this is not "progress."

American ships could successfully compete with those of Europe in the carrying trade. Vessels frequenting the ports of France could enter judiciously into the exportation of wines from that country to Russia. More than $2,500,000 worth of wines are furnished by the former to the latter annually. The shipping statistics of other European ports are equally suggestive. American vessels carrying cargoes of home produce from this country could improve their missions by entering on the European trade on their return voyage. On this subject, Mr. de Tegoborski says: "The importation trade of Russia is particularly favorable to freight. Merchant vessels are always sure of receiving a full return cargo, as the merchandise that is exported from Russia is more bulky than that which is imported into the country. American vessels arriving with home and with West India products, or with merchandise from European ports, could ship in return grain, tallow, hemp, flax, &c., for French or English markets."

More than sufficient has been shown to give a sterling value to our suggestions; and it only remains for our merchants to carry their business capacity into the counting-houses of the Baltic ports to realize immense fortunes and bring that money to America, which has up to the present been coffered about half way by English merchants.

A New American Author.

The *Post* of last evening says:

"A correspondent informs us that a gentleman named Mackay wrote the *Cosas de España* in Pamplona, not "Eames," as given in the correspondence of the Boston *Transcript*."

The *Post* is right in the name, but wrong in its orthography. The author of *Cosas de España* is named Mackie, a citizen of New-York, but a native of Massachusetts, where the greater part of our famous authors have come from. *Cosas de España* is a work of very remarkable literary merit—it is as sentimental as the *Journey* of Sterne, and as full of unctuous humor as *Rabelais*. The *Cosas* of Mr. Mackie, and the *Nile Notes* of our Howadji, mark the advent of a new style in the literature of travel, in which sensuousness and sentiment take the place of statistics and narrative. These two authors are in prose what "Childe Harold" was in poetry, and they will have as many imitators, and, we fear, as few that will come up to the originals. We are happy to learn that Mr. Mackie is engaged on a history of the great Chinese rebel and revolutionist, and we are sure that no work that has been published on China will have half the humor it will possess, or give half the pleasure to the reader.

The Market Gardeners Before the Mayor.

Mayor Wood has become a sort of Haroun al Raschid, or at least the people act towards him as though he were such a potentate, and whoever has a complaint to make against outrageous fortune of any kind flies directly to the City Hall, to lay the matter before His Honor, with a confidence in his authority and beneficence that is really astounding. It is not a matter of special wonder that a newly-arrived immigrant from some of the despotic countries of the Old World should imagine that the Chief Magistrate of the City must have absolute power to redress all wrongs, and command justice to be done whenever he finds that grievous wrongs have been inflicted. But our citizens, we should suppose, ought to know that the Mayor, though a mighty potentate in his way, with opportunities of doing a vast deal of good, if he were disposed, is nothing but a constitutional sovereign, with extremely limited powers. As he has stated himself, on several occasions, though the Chief Magistrate of the City and the head of the Municipal Government, he is, in fact, only the head of the Police Department, and even in that Department, when he thinks proper to confer a silver medal with a Latin motto on a worthy subordinate, he is forced to do it at his own expense, in spite of *rust cælum*, &c. There are, in reality, several Mayors—each department of the City Government having one to itself, who is absolute in his rule and above all control.

But the honest market gardeners of Long Island, it seems, have given more attention to cabbages and cucumbers than to our Municipal Constitution, and being as verdant as the commodities they deal in, they waited upon Mayor Wood on Saturday to complain of the speculators in garden stuffs who had crowded them out of their old trading ground near Washington Market, and to demand redress at his hands.

Mayor Wood admitted the justice of the Long Islanders' complaints, but was compelled to acknowledge his want of authority *to offer them any relief; it was wrong for the hucksters and forestallers to buy up all the* vegetables when they came to market, and to job them out to other dealers, who would in their turn job them to the retailer and grocer. But he could do nothing more than recommend them to Mr. Erlens, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, who is also the Commissioner of Markets.

We have read through the complaints of the gardeners, but do not find in them any pretensions to a claim on the City Government to furnish them with conveniences for disposing of their produce, and we were surprised that the Mayor did not suggest to them the propriety and feasibility of their providing themselves with a store, or open lot, if necessary, where they could sell their commodities as all other tradesmen do. There is no reason why the market gardeners should be allowed privileges which are not granted to any other class of citizens. As we understand the matter, what they demand is standing room for their horses and wagons, while they dispose of their vegetables, meat, poultry, eggs and fruits; and we can readily conceive that such an accommodation would be congenial to their interests, and very possibly beneficial to our citizens. But it does not strike us that there is anything in the nature of vegetables to entitle the dealers in them to privileges which are not accorded to any other citizens. Let the farmers and market gardeners do as the flour dealers, coal dealers, wood dealers, provision dealers, and all other dealers in the necessaries of life do—provide themselves with suitable places for the sale of their commodities, and they will not then be compelled to sacrifice their wagon loads to unscrupulous hucksters at half their value, because they have no place to deposit them in.

Our whole market system is a scandal to the City, and the sooner it is broken up the better will it be for all classes. As for reforming the markets, we have no hope in any such thing being done short of total abolition. The public markets are disgracefully managed—they yield little or no revenue to the City—they reek with filth, and are the means of fostering a system of huckstering and jobbing in the prime necessaries of daily consumption, which greatly enhances their price while it deteriorates their value, and they are in every respect at variance with the enlightened age in which we live.

There is no better reason for providing public stalls for the sale of meats and vegetables than for any other articles of commerce; and, whatever doubts there might once have been as to the policy of abolishing the market-houses, there can be none now, since numerous large and well-ordered establishments in different parts of the City show so indubitably the superiority of private markets.

The Mayor's Medals.

It is a wholesome practice, unquestionably, to bestow marks of distinction on the meritorious, whether in public or private life, but it is a practice not strictly in accordance with the genius of our democratic institutions, which seem to regard all kinds of honorary tokens as invidious toward those who do not receive them. All honorary titles are, in fact, forbidden and every public servant is required to do his duty, in his station without hope of any other reward than that for which he stipulated when he took office. Instances of remarkable gallantry, however, have often been rewarded by our Government in the army and navy, by promotion; and Congress has in a very few instances bestowed medals for extraordinary services. But we are not aware that such an instance as a magistrate's bestowing medals, for good behavior, on public officers, on his own responsibility and at his own cost, ever occurred before last Saturday, when our Mayor conferred such marks of distinction on certain members of the Police Department whom he thought proper to honor in that manner. The act may be regarded as at least harmless, if not beneficial, but we must confess that we have been rather surprised at the view which our contemporaries have taken of it. If these Police Officers had done anything to entitle them to such a mark of distinguished approbation as to be invested with a silver medal in public by the Chief Magistrate of the City, it should have been done at the public expense, and by the authority of the Common Council. We have no doubt of the honorable intentions of the Mayor, but it strikes us that he has established a precedent of most dangerous tendencies.

There seems to have been considerable difficulty in selecting out proper recipients for the Mayor's honors,—for the same medal that was bestowed upon Policeman Kinner, who nearly lost his life in boldly arresting some burglars, was bestowed upon that gallant gentleman, Policeman Hoffman, who performs the agreeable duty of escorting ladies across Broadway to Stewart's dry goods store. If Policeman Kinner was only entitled to a silver medal for his bravery and wounds, it strikes us that a pink rosette, or a pair of white kid gloves, would have been the proper mark of distinction for Policeman Hoffman.

Market Value of Poetry.

Poetry, like wisdom, is above all price; it is either worth everything or nothing; yet, as poetry is not, like poets born, but made, those who make it very naturally desire to sell it, and the great difficulty has been, heretofore, to ascertain its market, or commercial value. We know what Milton got for his "Paradise Lost," and Tom Moore for his "Lalla Rookh," but neither of these sales has established a standard price for verse. We think that we have, at last discovered a tariff of values for poetry. The *Evening Post* has offered a premium for "a good poem," and as that paper is edited by our oldest and best living poet—who must have had considerable experience in the traffic of verse, and be perfectly competent to judge of its value—we should say that the price he offers for "a good poem" cannot be *far from its market value.*

The *Post* offers $25 for a good poem of a hundred lines, to be delivered by Saturday next, on the subject of Barnum's Baby Show. Competitors for the great prize must address their offerings to the *Evening Post*, under seal.

Barnum and Bryant united, with the added stimulus of twenty-five cents a line, we should imagine would be the means of eliciting a poem worthy of the occasion. Twenty-five cents a line, then, may be quoted as the present commercial value of good poetry, and in demand; fair to middling is probably more difficult of sale.

The Telegraph and the Virginia Election.

There seems to be a fatality hanging over some lines of telegraph—they fail to work at the very moment when they are the most valuable. This was peculiarly the case with the Washington and New-Orleans line on last Thursday night. The Virginia election, the result of which was anxiously looked for all over the north, took place on that day, and we should have had some of the returns for the *Times of Friday. We had made arrangements* for a sufficient number of returns to show the probable result, but the expense and trouble all went for naught, and we were obliged to go to press with the old excuse that the wires were prevented from working by lightning. Things were not much better on the next day, and we were compelled to give our readers such hasty, incorrect, misty dispatches as the operators on this line saw fit to send through, after they had been stolen by the Government organ, which is too mean to pay for them.

The Baltimore *American* of Saturday, has the following paragraph in relation to this matter:

The Southern Telegraph Line.—A more provoking, unmitigated humbug than the Southern Telegraph Line, as at present conducted, it would be difficult to find. Order, system, or regularity form no part of its ethics, and an attempt to accommodate its customers apparently never enters the heads of those who control its operations. Over half the time its miserable want of repair keeps it out of use, and when working, the neglect of its operators and a total absence of any desire to meet the requirements of its patrons, render the best exertions to make it serviceable entirely nugatory. During the past day or two, while the whole country has been earnestly looking for the returns from Virginia, its inefficiency has been most annoyingly manifested. Last night while we were eagerly waiting for returns from the southwestern part of the State, and the line had been ordered to remain open as long as there was any prospect of receiving anything, the office here was suddenly closed without notice or any reason being given. On the previous night a similar piece of neglect occurred; the line being reported as not working beyond Alexandria, when such was not the fact, dispatches for the Associated Press having frequently been received at Washington, but failing to reach Baltimore because the office here had been closed. The wants of the community demand either a new line of telegraph to the South, or an entire change in the management of the present Company. Through the attention of the House Line from this City to Washington, we were enabled last night to get through some of our most important dispatches from Richmond.

We copy the above article, to show the state of feeling in relation to the management of the Washington and New-Orleans telegraph. We have from the agent at Washington who forwarded the dispatches for the New-York press, a detailed statement of the circumstances of Thursday and Friday. The affair is one which calls for a strict investigation by the President and Directors of the Company which owns the line. The facts in our possession show that the New-York dispatches were delayed, either by neglect or intention, on Thursday night. The press and the public demand that means shall be taken to prevent the repetition of annoyances of this kind.

The Magazines.

Putnam's Magazine, any two of which a dozen years ago, would have made the character of a periodical. As the mysterious voice of a little bird has whispered the names of the writers, we shall even echo the whisper, (in strictest confidence!) to our gossip, the public. The opening article, a very readable one on "American Travellers, discusses Bayard Taylor, S. L. Fries; J. A. Eames, the author of "Cosas de Espana," the late H. B. Wallace, J. M. Hoppin, (with Lednard and Willis incidentally,) and may be affiliated on Mr. Curtis, himself one of the most agreeable of travelers. Bryant, the poet, gives a charming chapter, breathing of morality, called "Robert of Lincoln." Not the "fine Italian hand," but the nervous pen of Count Gorowski, may be traced in the somewhat extenuating notice of the late Czar. The paper called "Australiana," and sketching the Campbell Town Election, and those who participated in it, is full of life, character, and observation. Mr. T. F. Meagher is the author, and we shall expect the conclusion with some interest. Slavery in the Ottoman Empire, by Mr. Brown, the dragoman; "Living in the Country," by Mr. Cozens; and "Science and Navigation," by Capt. Davis, U. S. N., a good review of "Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea," will amply reward perusal. There is also the commencement of an able paper called "Cape Cod," powerfully sketching the wreck of an Irish emigrant ship, and also, as if in contrast, giving some stage-coach views. We suspect that H. D. Thoreau is the writer. There are nearly twenty pages of book reviews, written with good taste and temper, a strange story called "The Mormon's Wife," and a well argued essay on the question "Should we Fear the Pope?" This last is probably from the practised pen of Parke Godwin, the poet. A bijou of a lyric, "Noon and More," by R. H. Stoddard, should not be carelessly passed by.

Graham's Magazine opens with a continuation of Mr. Down's romantic "Biography of Mary Stuart, the fair and hapless Queen of Scotland." It carries on her residence in, and records her departure from France. We also have to notice several other articles of high merit—a "Dramatic Sketch on the Wooing of Elizabeth Woodville by Edward IV., the song of "Eros to the Hours," fanciful and graceful, by Bells Bush, and "Lines on Life," (an old subject freshly treated,) by Ellen L. Kilburn. We find, also, an amusing story, "The Silken Chord," by R. H. Stoddard, and a capital, fact-full paper on the "Precious Metals. These are the principal original articles. The melange, entitled the Editor's Table, our beast of variety and interest. There is much truth in the remarks on the literary professies, suggested by the sad close of the late William North's meteoric career. There are a dozen articles in.

Household Words (the monthly part for June, published by Dix & Edwards, New-York) contains the commencement of a new novel, in seven chapters, entitled "Sister Rose," which is attributed to the pen of Charles Dickens, but carries no internal evidence of such authorship. The scene is in France, in the time of the first Revolution, and powerfully depicts some incidents during the Reign of Terror. There are many other papers of varied interest, to suit the taste of all sorts of readers. There is very little poetry, and even that is not at par as regards quality. One of the best articles is that on the adulteration of food, called "Starvation of an Alderman."

The Destitute Hungarian Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I desire to render my sincerest acknowledgments and thanks to those persons who so *generously have responded to an appeal lately made in my behalf* by Rev. C. L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, in the columns of your esteemed paper. The assistance I have received, in consequence of it, amounts to $40, besides $5 sent to me by H. H. Elliott, Esq., No. 90 Beekman-street.

In order that those benevolent persons, to whom I cannot render my thanks personally, may more fully learn the circumstances which have compelled me to seek the relief so kindly tendered to me, I beg leave to submit to them the following brief statement of my former and present condition. I am an officer of the late Hungarian army, in which I have served as a Colonel and Commander of a Brigade of 3,700 men, and two complete batteries. I was formerly an officer in the Austrian army, but when my nation arose to achieve its freedom and independence, and after the lawful authorities had been constituted, by the organization of the Congress of Pesth, I embraced the sacred cause of my country, and took an active part—in the above mentioned capacity—in the glorious but unhappy campaign of 1849. When the treachery at Villagos had taken place (August 14, 1849,) I was obliged to cross the Danube and to seek a refuge on Turkish territory, but not before I had covered the retreat of the most prominent members of the Government and Congress, by keeping the pursuing Austrian vanguard at bay for three hot days (Aug. 21, 22 and 23, 1849,) near Mehadia Springs, with the column under my command—repeatedly rejecting the repeated offers of full pardon, on condition of laying down my arms. I was the last commander and staff officer of the Hungarian Army who gave battle to the enemy, and who, yielding to the dire necessity, left the land of their fathers.

I spent two years on the hospitable soil of Turkey, partly in Widdin, partly in Shumla, but most of the time in Kutahia, in Asia Minor. Through the intervention, and on the invitation of the then United States Charge d'Affaires, Hon. Mr. Marsh, I was permitted and induced to leave the Turkish Empire and to come over to the United States. I arrived in New-York with my wife—who faithfully shared my misfortunes—by the *Devonshire, from Southampton, on the 4th of August, 1851*, with broken health, but with the firm resolution *to become a law-abiding American citizen, and to support* myself by honest toil; and I have struggled hard to overcome the difficulties arising from my peculiar situation, from the infirmities of advancing age, and from some physical disability contracted by hard labor while in this country. In view of these facts—which I can corroborate by original documents—I have not thought it to be dishonorable to my name to make the application, with my reverend friend Mr. Brace, and which your paper, with accustomed liberality, has published.

L. Pockner.

Should any person desire to contribute still further in aid of this destitute family, they may send, as before, to the care of Mr. C. L. Brace.

The Term Hindoo.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me respectfully to protest against your following the suggestion of your communicant "Lexington."

The terms, Know-Nothing and American, are genuine, and are equally applicable to the several branches of the new party. The term *Hindoo* is specific, and is applicable to only one of the branches; the one which nominated, on the American ticket, a man whose birth place was so uncertain that some persons averred their belief that he himself was a myth.

The Hindoo branch of the Know-Nothings have several distinguishing features. Centralization of power is one. Their President, J. W. Barker, Esq., has dictatorial power. Witness his own language—"My Deputies." This branch does not recognize the Democratic principle, for they have three degrees. From the second, their own officers are chosen; from the third, they select candidates for political offices. This third degree is *Pro-Slavery*.

The term Hindoo, is not applicable to any branch of the party out of this State. K. N.

May 24, 1855.

Extension of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads to Broadway.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, to hear parties for and against the extension of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads to the corner of Broadway and Vesey-street. There was a very respectable attendance of citizens and others interested in the proposed extension.

Mr. J. Myers, of the firm of J. & J. W. Myers, in Vesey-street, spoke at considerable length and with great earnestness against changing the present termini of the roads in question. To the petitions asking the extension to St. Paul's Church, he insisted the signatures were obtained upon payment of a certain percentage to those circulating them. Those signatures he alleged were accordingly made up—one-half of non-residents of the City—one-quarter residents of New-York, but not living on the line of the roads, and the other one-fourth mainly actually adverse to extension, though under false representations having signed the petitions. He averred that with time granted him he would secure the withdrawal of seven-eighths of the signatures.

Mr. M. read several affidavits of property-holders on Vesey-street, adverse to extending the roads through that street. The affidavits set forth that in case of the extension a depreciation of rents on twenty-eight stores specified would ensue of $56,000 per annum.

Mr. Myers, Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, spoke in favor of extension. The signatures, he declared, were of parties honestly and zealously in favor of extending the roads through Vesey-street. The petitions expressed the views and wishes of those traveling on the roads. Further remarks of Mr. Myers were mainly reiterations of his arguments advanced at the previous sitting of the Committee.

Mr. Bonnuck, merchant in Vesey-street, submitted that not only those doing business in Vesey-street would be seriously inconvenienced in the carriage, receiving and unloading their goods, and general detriment to their business, but the roads themselves would suffer annual pecuniary loss.

The Committee adjourned, without naming any day for subsequent meeting.

Eighteenth Ward Temperance Alliance.

The Eighteenth Ward Temperance Alliance held a meeting last evening at the Dunlit Dispensary, corner Twenty-third-street and Second avenue. James M. Emery, Esq., President of the Alliance, occupied the Chair. The large lecture-room in which the meeting was held was well filled, and the addresses delivered on the occasion, were listened to with earnest attention. Rev. Mr. Gorham, John B. Marvin and Wm. E. Ovaer, Esq., were among the speakers. The Maine Law, recently passed by the State Legislature, formed the leading topic of remark. Mr. James W. Barker, who was expected to address the meeting, was not present.

The new Steamship *Adriatic* for the Collins Line is to be built by Mr. Charles Pyne, who was to lay her keel yesterday. Her dimensions make her much larger than the other vessels of the line.

The contract of the dredging now handling by Messrs. Smith & Dimon, will be launched in August, and is expected to be in working order by December next. She is to be named the *Fulton*.

☞ Hon. Wm. Samuel Johnson and family, F. Reeves and R. Meredith, Havana; Hon. R. F. Stone, Matamoras; Col. Kinney and family, Central America, and Jas. Brewster, Esq., Boston, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Colonnade House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TWENTY YEARS OF OBLIVION HAS NOT BURIED the fame of DESELLEM'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. Though before the public little more than a year, they are now the standard remedy, because of their unfailing and uniform success. The demand for them is already large, and is rapidly increasing. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESELLEM, Agent, at the Wholesale Depot, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy would at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Bowling-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 169 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 16 Franklin-st.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, 269 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from their late large auctions sales a large assortment of carpetings, for which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich velvet carpet, 75c to $1 per yard.
Rich tapestry, 62½ to 75c per yard.
Rich Brussels, 75c per yard.
Three-ply, 62½ to 75c. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) &c.

And all other goods equally low.

THE FIFTY THOUSAND READERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, are $5,000 wearers of STOCKINGS AND SOCKS, and can each find the article suited to his taste and use, at from ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR PROFIT over the first cost at JAMES R. RAY'S Family Hosiery Factory, No. 102 Bowery, near Grand-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "HIS LECTURES on Consumption, &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 2.—Some consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

GREAT FIRE AT PETERSBURG, VA.—EXTRACT from a letter dated Petersburg, May 23, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.: Messrs. Falconer, Plumer & Co., in whose store the fire originated, had two of your safes, containing their books, papers and money in book notes, which was in the hottest of the fire about 12 hours, and the contents were perfectly preserved, to their entire satisfaction, as well as of the casualty at large. I need not to dwell now more on the merits of any one who saw the ordeal of the fire of the capability of your unrivaled safes to resist the most intense heat for almost an indefinite period of time.

Yours truly, WATKINS, SOYER & CO.

N. B.—The Herring's Patent Chambers for Ladies, secured with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Great Depot, Nos. 128, 127, 129, Water-st., N. Y.

S. C. HERRING & CO.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.

Muslin Curtains for $1 62, worth $3 50.
Muslin Curtains for $2, worth $4.
Muslin Curtains for $2, worth $3.
Muslin Curtains for $6, worth $10.
Lace Curtains for $4, worth $7.
Lace Curtains for $6, worth $9.
Lace Curtains for $10, worth $15.
Lace Curtains for $15, worth $20.
Lace Curtains for $20, worth $30.

A complete assortment of Cornices and Curtain Trimmings at reduced prices.

KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and also to the sole exclusive agent for the same, to whom was awarded a medal at the London World's Fair, Crystal Palace, were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & CLOUGH BERRY, No. 59 Broadway, near Grand-st., have received by late arrivals the largest assortment of Crossley & Son's VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETINGS, and are prepared to offer one of the most complete and varied assortments in this market full 25 per cent. less than last year's prices.

Rich Velvet, 87½c. to $1 per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 75c. to 87½c. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 75c. to 87½c. per yard.
Rich Three-ply, 75c. to 87½c. per yard.
Best Ingrain, 50c. to 62½c. per yard.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Astor House, New-York, Aug. 11, 1854.

Messrs. Parsons & Co.

Gentlemen: We have found your Instant Pain Extractor a most successful and powerful remedy, and recommend the public to use the best preparation. Consequently we have ever used. Yours very truly,

COLEMAN & STRONG.

C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Bowling-st., Agents.

GERTH'S LEADING DRESS HAT, FOR THE SUMMER, is the most elastic, durable, and elegant specimen of a hat ever produced in this country. It has the merit of perfect originality, being a happy combination of the glossy drab beaver with the finest white felt. In point of delicacy, beauty, lightness, shape and unbreakable elasticity, it stands unrivaled and unapproached. There is no other hat "before the people." GERTH, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

TO LET.—THE STORE OCCUPIED FOR SO MANY years by ENOX, the Hatter, as No. 128 Fulton-st., will be let for a long or short term. Rent moderate. Immediate apply, as it is the intention of the proprietor to remove early in June to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.; and he feels abundantly capable of supplying his customers with as many of the best quality and at the lowest price. For a jeweler, fancy store or confectionery, his stand would prove unexceptionable.

GREAT PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE OF HORACE WATERS.—No. 333 Broadway. The largest assortment of carefully chosen pianos and all kinds of music publications in the United States. The public are invited to this house now in opposition to the combinations, and see the reduced prices, and that pianos, melodeons, and music can be had of Mr. WATERS at less prices than they can be found elsewhere. New pianos to rent.

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA. Sold by H. H. SKELDING, No. 855 Broadway, and by H. G. KING, No. 193 Fulton-st. Price only $2 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

SELLING OFF AT A PROFIT.—KNOX, SATISFIED that his customers are amongst enough to support that he is engaged in the manufacture and sale of hats, for the purpose of making a living, begs leave to assure them that he is selling off his stock at a profit still sufficient to keep soul and body together. Hats, at a trifle above cost. Call and make your selections at No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 212 Broadway.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS morning a very extensive stock of Hosiery, Gloves, &c., of the newest designs and the richest goods ever brought to this market, and will sell them at from 5c. to 6c.; many of them cost to manufacture over $1 25 per yard.

H. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 267 Broadway, corner of Locust-st.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, with the recent improvement by which the power is greatly increased, the tone improved, and the instrument rendered more durable, for which they received the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found at No. 385 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms. HORACE WATERS.

J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 76 GREENWICH-STREET, English and American Drapery, Velvet, Lace, Shawl and Dress Goods, in great variety, at the lowest cash prices. Oil Cloths from 3 to 12 feet wide. Lace curtains, drapery muslins, gilt cornices, window shades, &c. Carpets made and fitted in the best manner.

CROUP! CROUP!!—THIS AWFUL COMPLAINT is immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family who value the lives of their children should be without a bottle in the house. Sold by all Druggists and storekeepers. Depot No. 80 Cedar-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

M. WILSON, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF ladies' misses' and children's fine shoes, of the most stylish kinds, and the best quality. City merchants in particular will find it to their advantage purchasing at this establishment, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-st., Odell Building.

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,
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A full and well-selected assortment always to be found at No. 441 Broadway, New-York; one price, and no deviation.

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A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 236 WILLIAM-ST.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—CONSTANTLY ON hand, a complete assortment of MATTRESSES, FEATHER-BEDS, PILLASSES, COTS, BOLSTERS, BLANKETS and COMFORTERS, at 362 Canal-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

PRINTED MUSLINS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS morning 10 cases of rich Printed Muslins, which we will sell from 12½ to 25c. The same are usually sold from 25c. to 33c. per yard.

H. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 267 Broadway, corner Locust-st.

SILKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—H. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 267 Broadway, will offer to day rich silk at 4s., 5s., and 6s. Black Brocade and Plaid from 6s. to 8s. Superior Black Silks very cheap. Also, a large stock of India Silks equally cheap.

ADVICE GRATIS.—PURCHASE YOUR CLOTHING OF DEVLIN & JESUP,
No. 20 and 22 John-st., corner of Nassau.
It is sometimes wise to take the advice of an advertisement.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDRE SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and P. C. GOEPEL is the only reliable agent in this city and vicinity. Depot No. 68 Chatham-st., one door below Madden-lane.

A NOVELTY.—REPEVIL JUPIL, 341.—IN HER really beautiful cards are made from a very superior and wrinkle goods, of rich, delicate shades. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 61 and 63 Fulton-st., is the only place where they can be obtained.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR produced by CHEMICALLY PREPARED PREPARATIONS.—DR. CHEMICALLY'S ATLAS.—The combination of ingredients in these Preparations is unique from all others, and the effects of a long and extensive practice. They are not to be surpassed for the restoration of the Hair, Whiskers, &c., to their original color, and for preventing its falling off. Prepared only at DR. CHEMICALLY'S ATLAS, No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y.

☞ A young lady, educated with a slight impediment in her speech, wishes a situation as governess, where that would not be considered a disadvantage. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address A. B., Box No. 1,000 Post-Office.

☞ Ladies and gentlemen can be treated for Deafness, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ears, Nervousness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Diseases of the Eye, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, Spinal Affections, Paralysis, Fits, Epilepsy, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Blood, Nervous Debility, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Secret Diseases, Impotency, Sterility, Mercurial Affections, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Tetter, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Worms, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver

New-York Daily Tribune, Tuesday, May 29, 1855

New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, May 29, 1855.

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